MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 262 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd "	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
4th Nov.	Nankin ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th "	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov..	Feltala ..	Australia via Malbar Coast and Colombo.
2nd Nov..	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	7th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yeboshi Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Lisbon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3010	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	18th Nov.
Inabe Maru	3939	T. Wakasawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	7700	1915. Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	....	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles	A & C	8250	....	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	620
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,083	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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Narottam Morarji Gouldas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on, application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 13

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Usborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	495	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 421

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH. CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum or the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changehun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos. 104 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Batswing Bow Ties, in Rich Brocade Silk, Barathea, Foulards, etc., etc. . . . Rs. 2.

Extra Long Wide-End Ties in Irish Poplin, Club Stripes, Rich Brocades, Crepe-de-chine, etc., etc. . . . . Rs. 3.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. J. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS.
2190

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED at once MECHANICAL, ENGINEER, holding 2nd class certificates, to drive oil engines on a salary of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials by the 10th November, 1915, to THE SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER, Waterworks. Sub-Da., Buldana (Berar). 908

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality will fall vacant from December 1st, 1915.
Applications for the appointment, stating age and attaching copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 15th, 1915. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments rising to Rs. 450 in 4 years.
B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President, Bandra Municipality.
October, 28th, 1915. 911

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A MOTOR MECHANIC is required for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.
Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs and be not less than 25 years of age.
Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.
Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPERINTENDENT, North Western Railway, Kalka. 952

WANTED two temporary CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month, who have passed the Intermediate Arts Examination.
Also, two temporary CLERKS on Rs. 30 and two on Rs. 25 per month, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.
Apply with copies of University and Character Certificate to
THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
Posts and Telegraphs,
Nagpur, C. P.
N. B.—Original Certificates should not be sent. 909

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.
W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.
990

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED a GUJARATI GRADUATE with S. L. French. Pay Rs. 45. Apply Principal, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevie, Bombay. 2202

WANTED one SECOND HAND STEAM ROLLER in good order, weighing about 10 tons. Apply stating price to Mamlatdar and VICE PRESIDENT, SALSETTE. 2198

WANTED MANAGING CLERKS. Good salary, Hindus preferred. Apply, stating terms, experience, to "SOLICITOR." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2222

WANTED COMPOUNDERS for the Military Medical Service. For conditions of appointment apply to the Local Senior Medical Officer, Local Assistant Director, Medical Services, or the Director, Medical Services in India, Simla. 924

WANTED immediately Second-Hand Five Seated MOTOR CARS of known make. Must be cheap and in perfect condition. Only private owners wishing to dispose of need apply to Mr. L. K. HAYMAN, 13, Cassinath Building, Lower Parel, stating full particulars and lowest price. 925

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED KNOWN.—Kotah State possesses an in exhaustible supply of raw material, of the best quality for the production of glass, as proved by tests, and within easy reach of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. The Durbar are now prepared to grant a concession on royalty for starting a glass factory in the State. For particulars apply to THE STATE GEOLOGIST, Kotah. 923

WANTED a GRADUATE with Sanskrit as second language on pay of Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 75, with future prospects, for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Viramgaum. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before 20th November, 1915.
CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
President,
922 Viramgaum Municipality.

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

WANTED an experienced, young, energetic, Dehra Dun passed man, for FOREST OFFICER'S POST in Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply, stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) including copy of the last pay certificate received by the applicant from the employer, to
Mr. W. V. SIR DESAI,
Dewan, Darbar,
926 Maihar, E. I. Ry.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE small Weaving Plant, consisting of 40 Looms, Shuttles, Warpwinders, etc., in perfect condition. Would cost to make now Rs. 2,500. What offers?
Apply "WEAVING PLANT" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2207

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ½in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants, Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 559

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1008

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouilla, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GODOWN in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Apply Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO. 2195

TO LET—Matarpacudy Road, Mazagon, a detached BUNGALOW with garden. Apply WITHIN.
-am. 2219

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2194

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desirous of seeing the Diwali illuminations are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages:—
SOUTH TO NORTH.
Starting from Town Hall, Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Paidhuni, Parel Road to a convenient distance beyond J. J. Hospital to prevent congestion of traffic.
NORTH TO SOUTH.
Starting from beyond J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, Paidhuni, Kalbadevi Road as far as corner of Shaik Memom Street down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street to Town Hall.
Carriages coming from South to North will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street.
In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.
Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the routes laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz:—
Old Money School.
Paidhuni.
Crawford Market and
Victoria Station.
Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st November, 1915. 2211

THE MACDONALD HOSIERY MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy, Auditors, at Morarbhai Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1st:—To pass Resolutions re taking the Company into Voluntary Liquidation, as it cannot be expected that the Company should at its own risk or at the expense of certain loss bear the burden of starting on its business, for there is hardly any chance for further promotion of Capital of the Company due to the bad state of trade in general owing to the sad War Crisis.
2nd:—To appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.
G. H. POONSEY & BROS.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1915. 2224

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at ANNAS EIGHT (5 per cent. per annum) per PREFERENCE SHARE, free of Income Tax, for one year (20th March 1913 to 19th March, 1914) declared at the Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting, held on 29th October, 1915, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, 2nd Floor of Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, 15th November 1915, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m., to those Preference Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 29th October 1915 Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October, 1915. 2220

POLICE ORDER.

AS the Divali Festival is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1915.
S. M. EDWARDES,
2200 Commissioner of Police.

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS interested in the Mills under the Agency of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., proposed to be taken into liquidation are requested to attend the meeting to be held on Thursday, the 4th November, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), in the Brokers Hall, Share Bazar, Dalal Street to consider proposals for protecting their interests. 2223

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on SATURDAY and MONDAY the 6th and 8th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TIMBER will be auctioned at the following Depots:—
Kodibag, near Karwar, on 25th November, 1915:—Teak logs cft. 71,942; Black Wood cft. 1,720; Jungle Wood (Matti and Nana, etc.) cft. 6,333.
Hattikeri, 15 miles from Karwar.—Teak Logs cft. 250, Black Wood cft. 626; Jungle Wood (Matti, Nana, etc.), cft. 60,795.
Conditions will be read at the time of auction.
A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.
Karwar, 14th October, 1915. 860

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

IT is hereby notified that the date of the auction for letting out quarries at Chinchpoklee and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1, has been changed from the 25th November, 1915 to 15th November 1915 on Monday, at 1 p.m. (S. T.). 2221

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Paidhonie Road, Khadak, near Jakaria Ahmed Patel Orphange.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Owner, Bai Jenabai, daughter of Gulam Husein Meherani, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 388 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Paidhonie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1322-1460, and New No. 7083, Old Survey No. 1/175, and New Survey No. 2981, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 2165, and Street No. 174-84, and 191, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, on or towards the West by the Don Tad Third Row, on or towards North by a passage, and on or towards the South by the Paidhonie Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 9, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 4TH NOVEMBER 1915 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.). AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, Thursday 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers at Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, where all goods are removed for sale, the upto date and substantial made household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, hatstands chevel glass, fancy tiled and wooden teapoys, low, easy, and Curzon chairs, Baba easy chairs, folding woollen chairs, deck chairs, camp cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, show cases, glass screen, large wooden box, single and double almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glassware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Goods are on view.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Merlows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of Gurapdeo Road property advertised for sale to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 53, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at China Bazar, Nana's Wady, in the stable of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, and next to Jaggonath Sankerseth's House, by order of Mr. J. Virji Peraj, who is closing his business, the following:—
3 Rubber-tyred Victorias. License No. 231, 477 and 1546, and six Horses.
The above will be on view on the day of sale from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for Joshi Pragji Purshottam the owner of the undermentioned property Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale, by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Bhuleshwar in the part known as Phopal without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty (160) square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278 New No. Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 549 (1) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the passage of the said Part on the west side of Bhuleshwar and Bhapi's House on or towards the west by the wall of the house and sweepers passage on or towards the north by the property formerly of Narayan Maneckji Seth but now of Mukund Guin Seth and on or towards the south by the house of the estate formerly of Madan Damji and Hari Damji but now of the late Narayan Bawa and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5165 Street No. 7.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Pulee & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Vinchand Dalcharam.
50 bundles V. L. 3801/3850 copper squares S. S. City of Calcutta.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
As Saturday the 6th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUFFALO STABLES SITUATE AT EAST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 6 which is near Clerk Road, Byculla, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following plots.
The plots now offered for leasing are numbers one to six on the Board's East Agripada (North) Estate. They are well adapted for the erection of buffalo stables and ancillory buildings for which purpose they have been specially arranged.
The ground rent of each plot has been fixed by the Board and the plots are offered for competition subject to this rent. Each bid is to be the amount which the bidder is willing to pay by way of premium in cash on the day of the auction for the right of entering into an agreement to lease.
The roads shown on the plan will be constructed by the Board and will be properly sewered and drained pending and during their construction temporary means of access will be provided to the plots.
The term of the lease will be 99 years from the 1st December 1915. A free period of six months will be given.
The following table shews the area of the plots and the rent fixed by the Board:—
Plot No. 1, area in sqs. yrds. 2875, rent per annum Rs. 2,400.
Plot No. 2, area in sqs. yds. 6440, Rs. 4,000.
Plot No. 3, area in sqs. yds. 6507, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.
Plot No. 4, area in sqs. yds. 4722, rent per annum Rs. 3,500.
Plot No. 5, area in sqs. yds. 6469, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.
Plot No. 6, area in sqs. yds. rent per annum Rs. 4,100.
NOTE:—Intending bidders are particularly requested to inspect the Board's Building rules relating to these plots and also the agreement to lease copies of which can be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1915.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, November 3rd, 1915.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B-20

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 921.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON, COTTON WASTE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Doongri Street, Mandvi.
Oily cotton, cotton waste, etc. of the recent fire at Doongri Street, Mandvi.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from the Controller of the Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1915, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, in small lots the stock of the undermentioned Pharmaceutical Products, of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.
Adamon powder and tablets, Alypin plain and Alypin Nitr., Agurin powder and tablets, Aspirin Phenacetine tablets, and Aspirin Caffeine tablets, Asurol and Asurol Ampullae, Adalin powder and tablets, Afridol Soap, Antileprol liquid, and capsules, Aristochin Tablets, Citarin and Citarin tablets, Coryfin Liquid, and Pastilles, Cymarin, Tablets and Ampullae. Cycloform, Europhen powder, Euquinine tablets, Elarson powder, Epicarin powder, Ferro-Sajodin Tablets, Gynoval Capsules, Hydrastinin Tablets and Ampullae, Heroin plain, Iron and Milk Somatose, Liquid Iron Somatose, Liquid Somatose sweetened and unsweetened, Isopral powder, Iodothyrine powder and tablets, Istizin tablets, Jothion pure and Jothion Oil, Luminal Powder and tablets, Lycetol powder and tablets, Mesotonal powder, Monotal powder, Phosphocose liqd., Samatose powder, Spirosal solution, Sabromine powder and tablets, Salophen tablets, Theocin Soda Acet, tablets, Thyresol Capsules and tablets, Tennosin powder and Ampullae.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and description of Products, apply to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
WAR RELIEF FUND
to be held in the
B. E. S. GIRLS' SCHOOL
on November 3rd
at 9-15 p. m.
Reserved seats Rs. 1-4-0
Unreserved ,, Re. 1-0-0
Tickets can be bought at the door.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Song .....The flag that never comes down ..Girl Guides.
Song .....Selected .....Miss D. Yamashi
A pair of Lunatics.
A dramatic Sketch.
His otherwise Capt. Geo. Fieldy..Mr. Flanagan
Sis ,, Clara Manners....Mrs. Flanagan
Song .....Selected .....Mr. Bilgi
Song ..... ,, ...Miss Newland
PART II.
Musical Cantata.
Too Bad.
Part I ....
Part II ....Morning ....
Dance .....The Sig. ....
Part III ...Evening ....
Dance .....The Valetta Circle ....
Tableau Vivant.
THE ALLIES.
Britannia .....Miss Newland.
Belgium ..... ,, Grant.
Russia ..... ,, O. Yamahe.
France ..... ,, Winckler.
Japan ..... ,, E. Yamahe.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market.
Telephone 1892.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
Grand "Ideal" Exclusive
FROM SHOP GIRL TO DUCHESS
4,000 feet. 3 Parts.
A POPULAR MELODRAMA
AFTER THE PUBLIC'S OWN HEART
3 Shows Nightly:—7-0, 8-45, 10-30 S.T.
Usual Half Rates. No Advance Prices.
Seats reserved without extra charge.

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ONLY ONE WEEK MORE

READ
THE FINAL
SIX CHAPTERS
OF THE GREAT
PATHE MASTERPIECE
IN THIS PAPER.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

AND THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS

THE PERILS OF PAULINE

SHALL HAVE COME TO A CLOSE.

DO NOT MISS THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

TO-NIGHT YOU WILL SEE SOME MOST SENSATIONAL ACTS THAT SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS ONES
AND ON SATURDAY NEXT
THE LAST THREE EPISODES WILL ASTOUND AND AMAZE YOU BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION.

Time—Week Days
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.

Time—Saturdays & Sundays
4-45, 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p.m.

READ
THE FINAL
SIX CHAPTERS
OF THE GREAT
PATHE MASTERPIECE
IN THIS PAPER.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT OWING TO THE HEAVY PRODUCTION OF "BETTY" IT HAS BEEN FOUND IMPOSSIBLE TO STAGE IT ON THURSDAY. "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT" WILL CONTINUE ONE NIGHT MORE INSTEAD. SEATS BOOKED FOR THURSDAY MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.
IN
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
For the first time in the East
"BETTY"
The great musical play from Daly's Theatre, London.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30
OUR ALL STAR FILM PROGRAMME.
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S very latest 2-part comedy
"CHARLEY THE TRAMP"
THIS IS A POSITIVE ROAR.
YOU WILL NEVER SEE CHAPLIN IN A FUNNIER FILM.
Pathe Freres Latest Society Drama
"THE FIRST DAWN"
A charming two-part drama with a vigorous and original plot, featuring Andre Pascal.
KINEMACOLOR 1915. LATEST FRENCH WAR FILMS.

WE HAVE ACHIEVED A TRIUMPH !!!
NEVER BEFORE HAS ANY FILM MET WITH SUCH ENTHUSIASM !!
A GRANDLY CONCEIVED HUMAN STORY: FULL OF THRILLING YET "POSSIBLE" INCIDENTS !!
SUCH IS THE OPINION OF ALL WHO HAVE SEEN:—
"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."
TO-NIGHT !
T.me—7 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Saturday & Sunday.
6 PARTS !
YOU CAN OBTAIN A COMPLETE-TWO-VOLUME NOVEL OF "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" from us. Price Ans. 8.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone 1266
PRICES AS USUAL
MANAGER.—LESLIE H. ROTH.

PREMATURE OLD AGE
Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.
Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"
An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.

Chakdina Elton Durban

The following steamers entered the docks for leoding on Tuesday:—

Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf
,, Singaporian for Singapore

Tuesday, November 2nd, 1915.

S. S. Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived here on Monday evening from Durban, which port she left on the 14th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultala, 2,701 tons, Captain S. G. Cane, will sail to-day for Adelaide via Cochin, Allepy and Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 1st instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

S. S. Olimpia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olimpia (Outward bound) passed Suez on the 2nd and is due here on the 13th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Luzon Maru	Miyate	O. S. Kaisha
B. Hanametal	Lemex	M. M. Shirazi
F. Oragoswald	Nunn	D. Nanji & Sons.
G. Ponani		K. N. & Co
H. Singaporian	Saunderson	S. Tayebji & Sons
K. Nurani	Fanning	P. M. & Co
M. Khosrau	Courtney	T. M. & Co
N. Airedale	Russell	K. N. & Co
P. Garryvale	Kearney	K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Favignana	Bopeso	Italian S. N. Co
2 Wakasa Maru	Hauno	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Richard Nordraak	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
6 Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
8 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Persia	Hall	P. & O. S. N. Co
9 Hartington	Long	W. & A. G. & Co
16 City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Taiyabi	R. E. Collino & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bayo Maru	Kametaka
Dredger "Gouernador"	A. Ashdown & Co
Light Vessel	Chief Engineer, B. P. T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Dhakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Ogale	Jousanis	T. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Gracchus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Hans B.	Henriksen	T. M. & Co
Joddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjinsto	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Rialdar	Orkeshot	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 2.

FOR GENOA.

Jozsef Agost Fhrenzeg (s) 1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

Favignana (s) 1,500 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Favignana (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Taiyabi (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Persia (s) 750 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 38 cwts. old rubber, M. Adamjee; 16 cwts. cotton and woollen cuttings, M. Adamjee; 55 bales sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 31 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 600 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 188 cwts raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 125 cwts. kismiss, P. Moherally.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 132 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru (s) 1,048 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 10 cwts. gonda horns, S. Vazir; 2 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Vazir; 312 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Wakasa Maru (s) 175 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakasa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 225 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, I. David.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 2.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—5,010 tons coal.

S. S. Buyo Maru from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—1,000 casks 864,900 imperial gallons kerosine oil, 847 casks lubricating oil, 30 casks mineral grease, 3,988 drums benzine, 7,268 drums 1,000 tins petrol, 70 cases cigarettes, 150 casks crude oil, 200 drums turpentine substitute.

S. S. Chakdina from Durban, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,232 tons coal, 20 cases beer, 1 case 36 tusks ivory, 1 case cuddies, 54 cases gum copal, 145 bales cotton, 13 cases sewing thread, 6 bales jute twine, 10 bags wheat flour, 1 case paint, 20 bags cardamoms, 1 case leather, 3,317 bales cloves 3 cases silk piece-goods, 2 cases cotton piece-goods.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—13 tins pearls, 27 bundles specie, 1 bale rug, 2 boxes 102 cases 1,114 bags 8,499 baskets dates, 149 bundles wool, 12 bundles skins, 999 bags rice, 162 bags almonds, 15 jottas aseofotida, 47 cases grapes, 30 bags figs, 1 bag sharkfins, 4 bags shells, 2 cases musical instruments, 2 cases attari, 213 bags pistas, 74 cases 1,185 bags raisins, 713 bags dry fruits, 106 crates pomegranates, 48 bundles 18 cases dry fish, 129 bags rape seed, 100 bags 2 cases gum, 2 bags salab, 151 bags apricots, 7 bags C. seeds, 84 bags A. seeds, 4 bundles rosebuds, 37 bags indigo, 30 bundles M. roots, 56 bags sardine.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd November 1915 was 30.056 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readiug should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st November, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.796 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.2 ,,
Dew Point	70.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	73.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	133 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Sill	Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
			ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	2	Nov m 6 42	25 4	2	1 42a	19 6
Wed	3	m 7 20a	24 3	3	m 1 24	19 10
		m 7 40	25 10		2 17a	18 4
Thur	4	m 8 30	25 5	4	m 2 20	19 4
		9 18a	26 11		2 51a	17 9
Fri.	5	m 9 14	27 0	5	m 3 7	18 4
		10 4a	28 3		3 26a	15 9
Sat.	6	m 10 56	27 7	6	m 3 52	18 5
		10 48a	29 3		4 3a	14 7
Sun	7	m 10 38	27 10	7	m 4 37	18 2
		11 33a	30 0		4 42a	13 10
Mon.	8	m 11 21	27 11	8	m 5 23	18 1
					5 27a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 4 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 5 (Friday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 6 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 7 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

CALLED A GERMAN SPY.

A RUSSIAN'S GRIEVANCE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Second Presidency Magistrate had before him to-day the case in which Mr. M. Wecksler, a young Russian appeared to prosecute Mr. Maitland, a boarding-house-keeper of No. 12, Waterlow Street, where he lodged, for having defamed him by calling him a German spy. The complainant withdrew the charge on Mr. Maitland retracting the expression Mrs. Maitland agreed to withdraw her counter-charge of assault against Mr. Wecksler and also a suit which she instituted against him, in the Court of Small Causes for the recovery of boarding and lodging charges.

The Madras Government hope to obtain before long the services of a suitable officer as Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of cattle breeding.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Rain has fallen locally on the coast of the Bay and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are Table Island one and a half inches, Victoria Point, Sagor Island, Trivandrum and Madura two each.

The weather remains disturbed in the centre of the Bay.

An increase of rainfall on the east coast of the Peninsula is forecasted.

A shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 5,000 miles away was recorded at the Simla Seismograph at 1-4 p.m. yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are very lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to south Malabar where, however, it has been nearly general and moderate or heavy.

Some showers are likely in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	82.2	69.0	58	..	0	—0.01
Do. (1st)						
Jask	91.8	74.8	38	..	0	..
Do. (1st)						
Muskat	90.3	72.7	39	..	0	—0.03
Do. (1st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.3	57.9	62	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	87.7	50.0	53	..	0	0
Lahore	91.4	53.5	65	..	0	0
Hissar	95.1	53.3	31	..	0	0
Ambala	86.7	49.3	39	..	0	—0.06
Delhi	90.0	58.5	53	..	0	0
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	60.6	39	..	0	—0.01
Mainpuri	92.3	55.8	40	..	0	—0.04
Jhansi	91.6	58.8	39	..	0	—0.02
Cawnpore	87.4	62.5	77	..	0	—0.06
Allahabad	88.4	64.0	65	..	0	—0 02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96.9	57.4	52	..	0	0
Karachi	85.3	71.9	77	..	0	0
Ajmer	91.0	57	47	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	92.8	57.3	35	..	0	—0 01
Kotah	93.8	68.8	35	..	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	94.2	63 0	62	..	0	0
Dwarka	86.1	75.1	73	..	0	0
Veraval	91.2	69.0	55	..	0	0
Rajkot	94.6	59.7	51	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	94.6	64.8	31	..	0	0
Surat	94.5	64.7	56	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	98.3	65.5	25	..	0	0
Deesa	98.6	60.0	40	..	0	0
Neemuch	91 0	53.8	42	..	0	0
Indore	90.1	55.9	54	..	0	—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	58 9	73	..	0	—0.03
Saugor	88.2	61.2	42	..	0	0
Hoshangabad	86.6	58.8	65	..	0	—0.02
Khandwa	92 3	76.3	57	..	0	—0.02
Akola	91.0	68.8	53	..	0	—0.01
Amrcati	92.9	66.5	41	..	0	—0.02
Nagpur	87.9	64.7	48	..	0	—0.07
Chanda	86.9	65.6	69	..	0	—0.10
Raipur	88.7	67.9	72	..	0	—0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	74.6	74	..	0	—0.07
Ratnagiri	95.5	69.2	45	..	0	—0.08
Mormugao	85 6	71.8	88	..	0	—0.21
Karwar	90.1	67.3	93	..	0	—0.32
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.3	55.3	50	..	0	—0.02
Ahmednagar	85 9	58.9	42	..	0	—0.07
Poona	88.4	55.7	68	..	0	—0.05
Sholapur	89.8	63.4	39	..	0	—0.15
Bijapur	85.2	59.2	45	..	0	—0.18
Belgaum	83 1	58.5	53	..	0	—0.25
Aurangabad	87 3	56 1	37	..	0	—0.08
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.9	58.6	54	..	0	—0.10
Hyderabad	86.4	68.0	56	..	0	—0.23
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87 2	73.7	74	..	0	—0.
Calicut	87.1	77.4	90	0.01	0.39	—0.39
Cochin	88.0	75.6	84	0.79	0.79	—0.53
Colombo	84 2	72.5	93	3.67	4.31	3.05
						21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	76.5	79	..	0	—0.
Bellary	89.5	69.7	44	..	0	—0.96
Cuddapah	93.1	74.7	55	..	0	—0.27
Madras	92.6	73.1	71	..	0	—1.33
Bangalore	83.1	69.8	52	..	0	—0.16
Coimbatore	88.7	71.4	79	..	0	—0.33
Trichinopoly	89.8	75.0	82	..	0	—0.22
Negapatam	89.3	75.6	81	..	0.10	—1.36

Kasagra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy ever offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D 23

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Kaminia Oil

is composed of excellent medical drugs relightful to use, and is the very essence o definement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equa s KAMINIA OIL.

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PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTR
N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system; to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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	Rs.	as.
Anandale's Concise Eng. Dicy	2	3
Ogilvie's Student's Eng. Dicy.	2	13
Brewer's Dicy. of Phrase & Fable of Allusions	6	9
	2	10
Crabbe's Synonyms	2	3
Collin's Gem. Eng. Dicy.	0	10
Stormouth's Etym. Eng. Dicy.	3	12
Pears' Shilling Cyclopoedia	0	12
Jack's Reference Book	2	10
Nelson's Cyclopoedia 25 Vols.	18	12
Macmillan's Eng. Idioms Pt. I	2	0
,, ,, ,, Pt. II	0	12
Dixon's Dicy. of Eng. Idioms	0	12
Chambers' Etym. Eng. Dicy.	0	12
,, 20th Century Eng. Dicy.	2	3
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Oxford Concise Eng. Dicy.	2	10
Chambers' Cyclopoedia of Eng. Literature 5 Vols.	23	10
The Slang Dicy.	4	0
Chambers' Eng. Dicy. (Large)	7	13
Cassell's Popular Educator, 8 Vols.	30	0
Harmsworth's Cyclopoedia, 10 Vols.	45	0
Funk and Wagnall's Standard Eng. Dicy. 2 Vols.	78	12

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COMMERCIAL.

THE COPPER OUTLOOK.

The grave developments in the Balkans have had some bearing on the course of the market for standard copper, the tendency of which has been somewhat unsettled. There had been a fair amount of speculation for weeks past induced by the highly-optimistic reports from across the Atlantic, and with the existence of respectable commitments for the rise, fairly large liquidations ensued on the Balkan crisis. The firmness which followed upon the good statistics for last month was thus quickly dissipated and prices collapsed from £74 for three months' delivery to about £71 for cash. There has been, however, a substantial recovery from the latter figure with a disappearance of selling pressure, for the position after all remains largely under the influence of the distinctly strong policy pursed by the big transatlantic producers, who seem utterly to ignore adverse movements in the speculative market at this juncture. The market for refined copper has for this reason not been in the least affected, the price of electrolytic having remained at about £80, although the further orders placed by consumers on this side have been of no great importance and the export demand in America has remained rather light. Advices regarding the American statistical position continue conflicting, the views expressed by representatives of prominent producers being practically to the effect that all the copper now being turned out is needed in order to cope with the present heavy consumption, while it is asserted that the monthly average of domestic consumption for the last few months has been as much as 40,000 tons, average of the exports being placed at about 20,000 tons a month. The accuracy of such figures, however, may be questioned, for there is good reason for believing that the present heavy refinery output of at least 60,000 tons a month is well in excess of all requirements, while the current high prices afford every inducement to producers to keep their operations going on an unrestricted scale. Unsold stocks are possibly less than they were at the beginning of the year, but there is certainly not much fear of a shortage of supplies in spite of the large quantities used in connection with the manufacture of ammunition.

TEA.

The tea market has been put to a rather severe test by the abnormally heavy quantities (totalling about 100,000 packages of Empire-grown descriptions) which were catalogued this being an increase of 20,000 packages. At the first auctions of Indian tea competition was pretty active all round, though not so brisk as at the former auctions, with prices showing no notable alterations in valuse, except perhaps for the cheaper grades, which were in buyers' favour. With the handling of the balance of the catalogues the demand became more subdued and of a discriminating character, especially for anything ranging upwards of 10d. a lb. Broken Pekoes were more particularly affected, while good medium to fine leaf grades occasionally showed a setback of ½d. pr lb. The common sorts were fully ½d. cheaper, down to about 9d. for Pekoe Souchong. The large supply of Ceylon tea attracted a fair demand, with competition mostly running on the common qualities, which realised full rates, in spite of the quiet demand, and the irregularity of the finer descriptions worth upward of 11d. per lb. Notwithstanding the heavy duty, the run of home consumption appears to be satisfactory enough, but the market is rather uncertain.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" " Sales of East Indian ..	500
" " Imports	5,000
Mid. Americans	7.10+ 6
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.60+15
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan. ..	11.99
Mar. ..	12.20
New York Official noon call Jan. ..	12.00
Mar. ..	12.20
New Orleans 10 a.m — Jan. } Mar. }	closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	6.79 — 6
Nov.-Dec.	6.78 — 6
Dec.-Jan.	6.78 — 6
Jan.-Feb.	6.79 — 6
Feb.-Mar.	6.79 — 5
Mar.-April	6.79 — 5
April-May	6.79 — 5
May-June	6.79 — 5
June-July	6.76 — 5
July-Aug.	6.73 — 5
Aug.-Sept.	6.57 — 5
Sept.-Oct.	6.42 — 4
Oct.-Nov.	6.38 — 4

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.85	3
Nov.-Dec.	6.84	4
Dec.-Jan	6.84	4
Jan.-Feb.	6.85	4

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction. B-21

Feb.-Mar.	6.84	5
Mar.-Apl.	6.84	5
Apl.-May	6.84	5
May-June	6.84	5
June-July	6.81	4
July-Aug.	6.78	4
Aug.-Sept.	6.62	3
Sept.-Oct.	6.46	3
Oct.-Nov.	6.42	3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..5.00
" " Fully Good ..	..5.10
" " Fine ..	..5.25
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..5.40
" " Fine ..	..5.70
" Broach Good ..	..6.40
" " Fully Good ..	..6.55
" " Fine ..	..6.70
" Scinde Good ..	..4.90
" " Fully Good ..	..5.05
" " Fine	..5.20

+ 5

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 1st.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " to Continent ..	14,000
Futures at New York January .	11.85—38
Futures at New York March ..	12.07—36
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.95—30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	Holiday.
Previous price	.. 11.75
Futures at New Orleans January	Holiday.
Previous price	.. 12.11
Futures at New Orleans March..	Holiday.
Previous price	.. 12.34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7½
Demand Bills	4.63.25
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	49¼

Holiday in United States to-morrow.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	24⅛+⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on China buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅛
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£350,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bills on Madras Rs. 1,06,000 @ ¼ 1/16	
The sum of £525,000 has been earmarked.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 27.56	

unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 1st.

3½%	1925/28 ..	..£92⅝
4½%	1925/45 ..	..£98¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 29th.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,480,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are--Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Victorian. New South Wales. } Rates for Australian Wheats are—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers 45

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. sellers	63/6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	57/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Buyers	63/6
Toria Rapeseed. 3% Nov.-Dec. Paid	62/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)-Nov. Dec. Sellers	59/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec Hull not offered .. £9/10/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 88½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£ 75½
Copper Braziers	£ 98½
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	55
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4 % F O B. Liverpool	£ 18-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 4-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Value	2/6⅞
Ceylon Rubber November Paid	2/5⅞

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

In spite of a sharp decline in America closing rates the local market has ruled firm in spite of fairly heavy profit taking in the bazaar and New Broach advanced to Rs. 279.

A fair amount of business has been done in new crop contracts and ready cotton is again in fair demand.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal January, 219.
Fine Akola January 251.
Good Broach April 279.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			276½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	227	215	—	Jan. 1916
" "	224	—	—	Nov. 1915.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	218	—	—	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh ..	237/8	—	—	"
M. G. Mathia	—	—	—	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	265	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	262	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm., ..	249	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	226	..	..	Dec. 1915.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 2nd November, 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	211	201	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	237	245	235		Ready new crop.
	..	228	216		Ready old crop.
	..	228	218/9		..1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	235	225		Ready new crop.
	..	223	211		Ready old crop.
	..	223	213		.. 1st Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226		Ready new crop.
	..	233	223		Ready old crop.
	..	239	227		.. 1st Jan. 16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	254	244		.. Ready
	..	251	243		..1/25 Jan. '16
Oomawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	257	247	..	do.
	..	252	244	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	260	250	..	do.
	..	255	247	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	263	253	..	do.
	..	260	252	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	265	255	..	do.
	..	264	256	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	268	258	..	do.
	..	267	259	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	270	260	250	do.
	..	286	..	278/9	1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	225	213	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	250	do.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	268	do.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	250	do.
	..	..	..	244	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	270	do.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country FRESED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Mucuddum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 31st October, 1915:—

Cotton	4,892 Bales.
Wheat	7,587 cwts.
Linseed	2,932 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,238 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,405 ,,
Poppyseed	609 ,,
Groundnuts	986 ,,
Castorseed	14,792 ,,
Rice	2,079 ,,
Myrabollams	275 ,,
Cottonseed	918 ,,
Gram	2,603 ,,
Joowar	2,789 ,,
Maize	42 ,,
Barley	1,005 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 7, f.o.r. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-14, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-15, B.T. per cwt
Forward Apl-May ..... Rs. 9-1, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 9-8, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-5, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-8, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Dec.-Jan. Rs. 33, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, B.T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 20, B.T. per candy.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan ... Rs. 8-12, R.D. per cwt.
White Khandesh ... Rs. 43 B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. from 15th Nov.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 19-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	190½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	135½
Do. Shanghai	175½
60 d-s. Yokohama	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	23-2-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex.duty Ready	61-9-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but before close the rates eased on a little. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery at the close Davids declined to Rs. 507½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 387½, Standards to Rs. 917½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,061 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,432½.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,900 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,88.

Currimbhai kept firm at Rs. 205, Crescent at Rs. 93½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 195 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 200.

Finlays declined to Rs. 247½ and Edward Sassoons to Rs. 220.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 56

Alcock and Ashdown shares improved to Rs. 370.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 180.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 202, Preference changed hands at Rs. 163.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 182½ but gradually improved to Rs 190 at which figure a big lot was reported to be placed.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 108, Deferred at Rs. 212½ and Preference at Rs. 168.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 116, Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 96 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs 87 (clean pieces).

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (short dated) was placed at Rs. 98½.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

This Bank has been appointed Bankers to the Government of India in Busrah.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

APPLICATION FOR PROSECUTION REFUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the notice matter in which Bachu Gowa, Haji Joosab Haji Khamisa and Chaturbhuj Damji were, at the instance of Allarakhia Abba alias Allaya, called upon to show cause why sanction for prosecution should not be granted against them on charges of making a false charge and intentionally making false statements in the course of judicial proceedings. Mr. Weldon, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe solicitors, with Mr. Kanuga, appeared for Allarakhia, while Mr Binning, barrister, with Mr. Karbhari, appeared for the three respondents.

This application arose out of the Foras Road Assault Case in which Allarakhia was charged with having assaulted Bachu Gowa. In that case Allarakhia proved an alibi and was acquitted. He now applied for sanction to prosecute the complainant and some of the witnesses in that case on the charges mentioned above.

The Magistrate said the main question was what time the alleged assault took place and the applicant visited his counsel. Mr. Narimman's place of residence was only ten minutes' walk from the scene of the alleged assault, and though he (the Magistrate) did not say it was likely or probable, but it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that after visiting Mr. Nariman's place, the applicant might have gone to the spot where the alleged assault took place. Mr. Binning had pointed out that the injuries to the complainant in that case were not of a trivial character but were such as to necessitate his removal to hospital and his detention there for treatment for several days. He (the Magistrate) had acquitted the accused in that case as the prosecution had failed to prove their case, but there were certain weaknesses in the present application and he did not think that the record in that case would warrant him in granting the application.

BROTHEL KEEPERS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Amin Appa a brothel-keeper and his daughter Kulsumbai were charged, by Inspector Smith with having bought or otherwise obtained a minor named Jaibai for the purpose of prostitution.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for Amin Appa and Mr. Azad, barrister defended Kulsumbai.

The facts according to the prosecution were that one Subribai, mother of Jaibai, who was also charged and convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 372 I. P. C., left Jaibai with the accused borrowing Rs. 30 from them which were to be paid off by small instalments from the immoral earnings of Jaibai. Jaibai was to remain in the custody of the accused until the whole sum was paid off. On the 3rd October Deputy Inspector Hilsted got information and raided the brothel, when Jaibai was found there; she was taken charge of by the police and the accused were arrested. Jaibai, an intelligent girl of 13, deposed to the fact of her mother having received Rs. 30 from the accused under an agreement to keep her with them until the amount was paid off. A document was prepared and her mother's thumb impression was taken. She also deposed that she was in the brothel for 3 days when the police took her away. The accused kept her there for the purpose of prostitution and would not let her go out or allow her to see anybody without their permission. Dr. Powell certified that the girl was 12 years of age. Subribai who had pleaded guilty in the case against her, corroborated her daughter.

Amin Appa pleaded guilty.

Kulsumbai who also pleaded guilty stated that she was only 17 years of age and her father Amin Appa had put her in her profession since she was 11 years of age. She prayed for mercy as she had been under the influence of her father.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused saying that they were well advised to plead guilty. He expressed regret that it was not in his power to inflict a more severe punishment on Amin Appa. He sympathised with Kulsumbai who, he believed, was under the influence of her father, but the case was of such a serious nature that he was unable to deal with her leniently. They both being guilty of a most heinous offence, the Magistrate sentenced Amin Appa to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Kulsumbai was ordered to be sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail, to be detained there for a period of 18 months. The Magistrate complimented the Police for having tracked down the accused who carried on a nefarious business.

TRESPASS ON HOSPITAL SHIP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged one Munshi Haji Gulam Mahomed with trespass and with being drunk and disorderly on board the Hospital ship Verala.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday afternoon the accused passed the sentry at the gangway of the ship and got into the ante-room admission to which he was not entitled to. He then started asking for the Major, whereupon Major Carter, Chief Medical Officer of the ship, came and asked him what he wanted there. He gave quite unintelligible replies and was evidently drunk. The Chief Officer was then sent for, who, finding the accused was a stranger and drunk and had scanty clothing on, seized him by the collar to keep him under arrest. Whilst he was being taken up the gangway the accused fell into the hold and escaped but was subsequently arrested by the Police.

The accused admitted having been drunk at the time. He added he seized a deserter to take him to Government for a reward but the captain said the man belonged to the ship. He then asked the captain to sign a declaration to that effect but the latter seized him. He had sent some recruits to Basra.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A JAIL BIRD'S RECORD.

31 YEARS OUT OF 36 SPENT IN GAOL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

At the Madras Criminal Sessions to-day Justice Phillips sentenced an accused for stealing a purse containing about Rs. 10 to six month's rigorous imprisonment and five years police surveillance. In passing judgment Justice Phillips said that this was accused's tenth conviction, the first conviction being passed in 1879. Out of 36 years which have elapsed since then, the accused spent 31 years in jail. Hence the present sentence, the previous sentences having been found to be no good.

Jotindranath Lahiri who was arrested on Saturday last at Poradah station was placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kushtea yesterday. He was realeased on bail as no definite evidence could be adduced against him.

SECTIONAL SALE.

and the reason for it.

3 DAYS ONLY

Several of our departments have been considerably extended during the past few months and in order to bring them prominently before the public we have inaugurated a series of SECTIONAL SALES. These will serve a double purpose—inducing you to buy and also call to see the extensions.

MEN'S DAY
MONDAY November 1st.

Values that are bound to make us busy all day.

400 Pairs.
FANCY CASHMERE SOCKS.
Everybody knows our famous sale offers in socks. We have made history in Bombay with sale values. Come in and see these.
10½, 11 inches only.
Usual Price Rs. 2-4, 1-15 per pair.
MONDAY Re. 1 per pair.

SALE---OF---SOX.

200 ONLY { Barathea Silk Scarves. Fine colors. Usually Rs. 2-4. } Re. 1-15 each.

150 ONLY { PoplinScarves. Delightful shades. Usually Re. 1-8. } As. 12 each.

200 ONLY { Crepe de Chine Scarves. Always smart. Usually Rs. 2-4. } Re. 1-15 each.

600 ONLY { Fancy Silk Scarves. A wonderful lot. Usually Re. 2-8. } Re. 1-15 each.

SALE---OF---HD'KFS.

2,000 only
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS
All new and original designs.
Usual Price As. 12 each.
Monday—3 For Re. 1-8.

SALE-----OF-----BELTS.

180 SPORTING BELTS

Fitted with two swivels. Honesty worth double the money at to-day's leather prices. Usual Price Re. 1-15.
MONDAY—Re. 1-8 each.

SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 DOZEN
WHITE-AS-SNOW
LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Our great sale attraction—Hemstitched, good washing, good wearing full size 19 x 19 inches. Can we say mores
Usual Price Rs. 2/8 per doz.

MONDAY — 6 For Re. 1.

SALE DAYS—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Opening day of Aryan Brotherhood Conference; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's Inaugural Address Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Aryan Brotherhood Conferecne, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

November, 3.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending November 6th.—Sergeant R. C. Lowndes and Corpl. J. W. Hughes.

RIDING SCHOOL.

Riding School for the current week for Recruits and Remounts, to-day Wednesday and Friday 7 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles. rifle and sword.

DEOLALI TRAINING.

Arrangements have been completed with the G. I. P. Railway for the transport of horses to Deolali for the training during the Diwali Holidays.

All horses will leave by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 10-45 p.m. on Thursday, November 4th. All horses must be at the Victoria Terminus at 5 o'clock with saddlery (each saddle being labelled with the member's name.) Each horse will carry a feed in the nose-bag. Horses will leave Deolali on Tuesday, November the 9th at 11 p.m. The Corps will make arrangements for the entraining of these horses. All syces must be present at the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 10th in order to take over the horses.

The special train for Deolali will leave Victoria Terminus at 6.25 p.m. on Friday, November 5th arriving at Deolali at 10-40 Dinner will be served on the train at a small sum per head.

Members' bedding must be clearly labelled.

In view of the Deolali training the opening of the Camp of Exercise is postponed until Saturday the 13th November. The first meal in Camp will be the dinner on Saturday, November the 13th. All members intending to be present at the dinner will send their naces to their Troop Leaders.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Territorial ..... Blankenburg
Overture.—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse.—The Fairest in the Land ... Ancliffe
Selection.—The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Two Light pieces.—(1) Dance Lubly Lulu
(2 Intermezzo Folie Borgere ... Fletcher.
Melodies from.—The Girl from Utah Rubens
Two Step.—The Robert E Lee ..... Pether

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Karmala which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Monday the 1st instant. All well.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Monday, the 8th November, 1915, being "Diwali, Dipwali or Kali Puja" will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay City will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of combined Post and Telegraph Offices will remain open.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of plague or cholera were reported in the city on Monday, but there was one attack of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 60, as compared with 67 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 74 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,383, of which 8 were found to be plague stricken.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The dispensary started working in July last. It has been treating patients with Allopathic, Homoeopathic, and Ayurvedic medicines. Qualified honorary doctors are working in this dispensary. The following attendance of patients in the month of October will show that the dispensary is getting popular:—males 813, females 195, children 56, Total 1,064.

GREAVES COTTON MILLS.

At the general shareholders' meeting of the Greaves Cotton group of mills which, is advertised to be held to-morrow, it is understood a scheme of reconstruction will be proposed by some of the leading shareholders. If it is decided to liquidate the concerns, the question of whether the liquidators will be appointed by the directors or the shareholders will also come up for discussion and decision.

SCHOOLBOY RUN OVER BY A MOTORCAR

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of one Antony Caitan Dias, a school boy aged 14 years old. The deceased who lived with his widowed mother in Parel Road, came out on last Sunday afternoon to pick up a paper kite that was lying on the road. A tram car was standing there and a motor car came from behind it and knocked down the deceased with its mud-guards. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATAN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HELPLESS WOMEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATAN, Nov. 2.

An industrial home for helpless women and widows named after her Highness Chimnabai Saheb, Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda was opened to-day at Patan by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Suba Sahib, Kadi District, where women may pick up such industries and arts as would enable them to earn their livelihood independently and to lead a comfortable life.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

"BETTY."

The Management of the above company wishes us to state that owing to the heaviness of the production of "Betty" it cannot be produced on Thursday, so "To-night's the Night" will continue up to Thursday and on Friday "Betty" will positively be staged. Mr. Coyne, the producer, very much regrets having to postpone this production but in the interests of Bombay play-goers he does not wish to offer an unfinished performance. The one day extra in rehearsal will make a great deal for the complete success of this delightful play.

ALASTOR.

Alastor, the well-known astrologer, has returned to Bombay after a very successful tour in Ceylon, Kashmir and the Punjab. Alastor recently wrote some astrological manuscripts, relating to their Majesties the King and Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Lord Kitchener, which in the light of recent events show the accuracy of the forecast. During his recent tour Alastor has contributed considerable sums towards the War Relief Funds at functions organised for this object, and he will be willing to assist in this direction at any public or private function in Bombay or outlying districts. He is stopping at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SIR RABINDRANATH AT LAHORE.

STUDENTS' ADMIRATION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The students of the various local colleges, both Hindus and Mahomedans, went to the Railway Station to see Sir Rahindranath off. They expressed their great regret at not having had any opportunity of expressing the feelings of reverence and esteem they entertained for him. Sir Rabindranath in his reply regretted he could not find time to meet the students of the Punjab University owing to his brief stay at Lahore.

SIR RABINDRANATH ON MUSIC.

NEED FOR INCLUSION IN UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The views which an eminent authority like Sir Rabindranath Tagore entertains on music which he expressed on Tuesday, at Lahore, are of genuine interest.

Sir Rabindranath holds that music should find place in the curriculum of every Indian university as was the case in the American as well as the Oxford and Cambridge universities, some of which had a degree of Master of Music. In ancient India music was greatly cultivated and patronized, in modern times the English-knowing generation no doubt loved music but did not cultivate it. It girls' schools music should be a compulsory subject but Sir Rabindra Nath did not want young people to devote themselves to music to the exclusion of everything else. He was not in favour of the harmonium whose music was simply barbarous and though cheap and easy to learn was not suited to Indian taste. He is not enamoured of high toned music of exotic origin but has preference for indigenous music of stringed instruments like the "Sitar" and "Sarangi" which have a soft tone.

MAGISTRATE AND PLEADERS.

ALLEGED RUDE BEHAVIOUR.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A correspondent from Muttra writes to the "Leader":—

Members of the Bar at Muttra assembled in a meeting on the 1st November resolved that members of the Bar should cease to appear in the Court of Mr. J. C. Moore, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate until their grievances with regard to his order of the 6th October and his discourteous and rude behaviour towards members of the Bar and litigants are removed.

Many regrettable instances of Mr. Moore's behaviour were described by the members in their speech.

It will be remembered that on October 6th, Mr. Moore passed the following order: "The Bar is requested not to use my court as a waiting room unless their case has already been called out. It is too small and noisy."

In a meeting held a day or two later the Bar protested against this order as being contrary to the provisions of section 352C., P. C., and resolved that members of the Bar "after a strong protest against the continued discourteous treatment of the learned Joint Magistrate towards them should cease to appear in his Court and regret it all the more after the assurance given by the District Magistrate not long ago."

In view of trade opposition, the London County Council will make no proposal for the establishment of printing trade classes for women. The consultative committee of the printing classes at the Central School advises that there is no demand for women in printing offices.

THE STATUE OF CURSETJEE MANECKJEE CERSETJEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very good of Mr. Dosabhoy E. Bharucha in his letter to the Municipal Standing Committee to draw attention to the want of proper consideration and respect shewn by the Tramway Company to the memory of a former Bombay worthy, whose fountain and statue stands at the great junction of Bellasis Road, Ripon Road, Clare Road, Duncan Road, and Nagpada (?) Road. The statue has been much misnamed. It is vulgarly called the *Oobha Parsee*, also the *Lokhandi Parsee*; the Tramway Company, improving on this, calls it the "Parsi Statue"; the picture-postcards publishers in giving this statue among their views of Bombay city, describe it as "the statue of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy." Even Mr Bharucha is in error when he calls it "A statue of the late Manockjee Cursetjee Judge." I think, therefore, it is right to trouble you to help to put the public right in this respect. This statue is that of Sett Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff, the father of Manockjee Cursetjee (for many years a judge of the Presidency Small Causes Court), whose filial piety raised this monumental fountain, surmounted by the statue to the memory of the father to whom he was must devoted. The spot where this fine fountain stands was especially selected because a considerable part of the land around there once belonged to the late Cursetjee M. C. Shroff. The statue cost Manockjee Cursetjee Rs. 20,000 and it was presented to the Bombay Municipality on certain terms as to the entire monument being kept intact, always in good repair and properly looked after. This fountain was erected sometime (if I mistake not) in 1867 or thereabout. It then presented a most noble and artistic appearance. It was a fountain throwing up fine jets of water from the conches blown by the four sea-nymphs at it base, there were troughs filled with water for watering cattle, and there were four beautiful lamps in unison with the whole construction at the four corners, level with the roads, besides the four other large lamps half way up the column. The original of this monumental fountain was one that was made for the Chilian Republic with the figure of Ceres at the top. It was exhibited in the London International Exhibition in 1862, was universally admired and was awarded a prize as a work of art. Manockjee Cursetjee saw it there, admired it, and he at once ordered of the same artist an exact replica of it, with, of course, the difference that his father's statue took the place of the goddess of harvest. On the plinth above the abacus stands the statue, with the name in full and dates of birth and death. The statue is by Mr. John Sell of London. Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff was a well-known and much revered citizen of Bombay at a time when British India was still in the making, when Cornwallis was Governor-General and Assaye was yet to be fought, and for many years after. He died in May 1845, at the age of 84, universally lamented. The fountain has met with much damage and disregard at the hands of the Municipal authorities. The four outer lamps-posts with their lamps have entirely disappeared, I once had enquired after them, but there was no vestige or trace of them; nobody concerned knew anything about them. The small green ground that was around it there is no longer there and the water troughs into which the fountains played are removed or are left high and dry. The mermaids no longer blow out the cooling sprays from their screw-shells. And what remains of the structure is sadly neglected; it is badly painted sometimes and in ill taste; the crests on the coat of arms are always in disrepair, and the Municipal authorities, in disregard of the terms on whch this fine ornamental and artistic memorial was presented to Bombay, continue shamefully to neglect it.

I send you a print (published in the Art Journal) of this memorial fountain as it was when first erected, so that (if you care) you can verify what I have here said both as regards the vandalism of the Municipal lop-log sawers and the neglect with which it is treated.—Yours, &c.

C. M. C.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1915.

ST JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's Founding Home, Mazagaon, now residing at Reynold's Road, Agripad, beg to thank their kind friends and benefactors for their their contribution towards the erection of the new Home and also those who aided them in supplying the poor inmates with the necessary furniture and clothing etc. The Sisters are especially grateful to those who have helped so generously at the time of the removal of the Home by providing coolies and motor vans free of charge. They also have the assurance of the daily prayers of the poor little ones as well as those of the Sisters on their behalf. As aa great deal is still wanting towards the completion of the building, the Sisters trust in Providence inspiring others to come forward with donations to enable them to complete the building.

MOPLAH FANATICISM.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov.

A Calicut message says that information has been received there of some trouble in the Moplah fanatic zone of Pandicad and the local reserve Police force has been mobilised and kept in readiness to proceed to the spot at any moment the event of any further contingency arises of which are awaited. One or two lives are said to have been burned while a Hindu is alleged to have been put to death.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGED PREPARATIONS FOR A REBELLION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

At the Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case yesterday, the Government Advocate proceeded with the examination of cases against each individual accused and indication of evidence to be tendered. Having concluded his part of his opening address, he passed on to state that, apart from nine old approvers who would be again summoned, there were 16 new approvers, while 15 accused had confessed, 11 out of the Jhar Sahib group and 4 out of Ludhiana gang. The Government Advocate then dwelt at length on the police investigation in the whole case and the different parts which went to make up the offence of general conspiracy.

An important point in this connection was the explanation of the circumstances under which the new approvers had been got at, as well as the various links in the chain which led up to the discovery of the revolutionary design. When the depot of regiment to which Wasava Singh and Gauran Singh belonged was moved from Lahore cantonment to Nowgong, a wooden box belonging to Vasava Singh fell down on the station platform. When regimental kit was being unloaded there was an explosion, as the result of which five sowars were injured. Two men were at once put under arrest. Balwant Singh, cousin of the spy, was sent for and the police took up the inquiry about 15th May, 1915. It was discovered that conspirators had been visiting the lines, of whom the sowars gave descriptions. The enquiry led eventually to the discovery of a network of intrigue to seduce the troops. Court-Martial were held, deserters interviewed, a number of arms found, a regimental sword was missing and Wasawa Singh made a clean breast of the whole thing.

Similarly, the Government Advocate gave details of the investigations in all other cases and also explained the statements of all the approvers taken before the Magistrate before 11th September, 1915, when the Police recorded no confessions and the work was done exclusively by Magistrates.

The Government Advocate concluded his address at 4-30 p.m. Formal evidence was tendered by police officers about the absconding of 11 out 12 absconders, against whom order was asked for and passed under section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STORY OF THE IDENTIFICATIONS.

After lunch Mr. Hare-Scott, S. P., special appointed to the C.I.D., branch on 1st September, 1915, to help in the investigations of the conspiracy, gave detailed evidence about the various identifications held by him since July last. These identifications were held in Lahore, Amritsar and Ludhiana on 10th, 14th and 17th July, and 5th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th October, 1915, in the presence of judicial and jail officers, when every possible precaution had been taken to hold fair identifications. Of those identified witness gave a list together with the names of the approvers and witnesses who identified them out. He also deposed that there was one circumstance which struck him as noteworthy in the identification held on 14th October. Mahan Singh, a regimental carpenter, did not identify any of the 24 men condemned to death in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, but he would neither enter the open space in front of Kartar Singh's cell as he did in case of the prisoners. He simply hurried past. The circumstance struck the witness and Major Ward, who was present, was curious. On another occasion, while one of the approvers had been standing long before the condemned prisoners in the previous case, the latter identified the approver and mentioned his name. Ichhar Singh failed to identify Randir Singh, in fact he complained of bad eyes. However, Randir Singh said he knew Ichhar Singh. The last identification in the Central Jail, Lahore, was of all the accused in the case by all the approvers, old and new. Witness put in elaborate statements summing up the results of the identifications.

Witness' cross-examination was deferred till Counsel for defence had time to study Mr. Scott's notes, which are being printed.

LATER.

When the Special Commissioners resumed the hearing of the conspiracy case today, Mr. Duncan Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, gave detailed evidence about three identifications which he held in Ludhiana Jail. He recorded a statement of Bhaghat Singh approver. When the latter was arrested a diary was found on his person which was an important document. Its seizure induced Bhagat Singh to declare that the game was up. Witness put in the diary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali, Mr. Donald answered he did not remember if any of the accused were let off a few days after the arrest. The rest of his cross-examination was deferred like Mr. Hare Scott's.

The next witness Sunder Singh, approver, of Vadali, made a long statement which was not finished when the court adjourned for the day. Sunder Singh began by stating that he went to Shanghai in June 1913 where he got enlisted in the municipal police. Here meetings of Sikhs were held in the Gurudwara on each Sunday wherein copies of the "Ghadr" newspaper were received and distributed in 1914. Some money was also raised and remitted to Hardayal in America and when the Granthie of the Gurudwara who formerly helped in the dissemination of seditious literature stopped doing so arrangements were made to import the "Ghadr" through a Japanese firm. The S. S. Komagata Maru, for the arrival of which ground had been prepared beforehand, reached Sanghai in March 1914. The ship was flying two flags, one Japanese and the other which witness called the "Punjabee" flag and stated that it bore the Sikh emblem of "Chakkar" and yellow and black stripes. The vessel carried Gurdit Singh and 200 Sikhs from Hongkong. A party of 40 Sikhs from Komagata Maru visited the Gurudwara at Shanghai. Gurdit Singh and others told them that the ship would certainly go to Canada for they had obtained written permission from Calcutta first for the ship to sail. They gave Gurdit Singh some financial assistance and the Komagota Maru left Shanghai on the 14th or 15th of March 1914. When the ship got to Japan Gurdit Singh sent a telegram to the Gurudwara Committee at Shanghai asking for 500 dollars. Butia Singh, Secretary of the Committee, refused to send money for which he incurred the displeasure of some of the conspirators who had him removed from office and also maltreated him in other ways. Eventually they heard from Gurdit Singh that the Sikhs were no allowed to land kept without food and water for several days.

PROJECTED RISING IN INDIA.

Meanwhile some men came to land and some men came from America and Canada to do spade work for the projected rising in India, to enlist volunteers and to take them to India. Witness described the starting of various parties for India and incidents on the voyage including seditious harangues on board the ship copying of inflamatory leaflets and smuggling of arms. On arrival at Singapore, on the 17th or 18th September 1914, they found the Komagata Maru anchoring outside the harbour as its passengers were not allowed to land. They exchanged messages and tried to cheer the crew of the Komagaton Maru telling that they were coming to help them. Some of his companions got down at Singapore and Penang to recruit more workers in the cause. Witness's ship reached Calcutta on the 19th September 1914 when the Komagaton Maru had already arrived. They heard of the Budge Budge riot and decided to come to the Punjab, inform the people of the treatment the Komagaton Maru men had received and create a rising against the British Government. They left for this province with a large party of returned emigrants. An inspector of police accompanied them. The people got down at different places, the largest party coming to Amritsar. On the 16th or the 17th October at Amritsar witness and his companions went to Chobara Nanak Singh's place, repeatedly mentioned in the Lahore conspiracy case. Other parties of emigrants continued to arrive at Amritsar and put up at the same Chobara. Of these witness gave names and other particulars. They all attended the Dewali fair and held frequent consultations. After the fair however Gujjar Singh told witness that they could go to their homes as a date had not yet been fixed for the rising and they were not in sufficient number to undertake the task. He went about this time to different places carrying messages from one leader to other, and attending the Nankana fair with a large party. He learnt at the fair that a large number of men who had returned from America for the rising were stopped at Calcutta but that the leaders of the party had managed to escape. Two men, Jaggat Ram and Kartar Singh, already convicted in the previous case, were sent to villages to preach rebellion. These two men, witness heard from the conspirators, could make bombs, aeroplanes and other machinery and were going to Bengal to obtain arms. When returning they would take tickets for Lahore but would leave the train at some small station. The men had been told to meet them at two stations. Different dates were fixed for the rising. Witness said some sowars wanted an early date. He heard from Mohani Singh that they had come for a rising and wanted to know why they had been postponing the date of the rising and that if they were quick about it his regiment would join them. Drafts from regiments had been sent to France and others were being sent but they would rather stay in India and die for their country than go and fight in France and be killed there. It was, therefore, argued that an early date should be fixed. Wasarkha Singh, however, said that the 26th of November, 1914, was the date already fixed. Such Singh said two days of his leave still remained but he would immediately return and inform his comrades of the date. They then had a gathering of about 50 men at Jhar Sahib on the 26th but they had only chavis and no bombs or pistols. They met on the 27th at Mound, some of them being armed with chavis, swords and one regimental sword.

Official and Personal

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Chairman announced that H. E. Lord Willingdon had consented to the new park, which the Trust proposed to build on the Tardeo Flats, being named after his Excellency.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, and H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa arrived at Delhi yesterday morning.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair took over the Education portfolio yesterday forenoon and a Gazette of India Extraordinary" was issued giving the quaint customary notification. The usual salute was fired.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore left Lahore yesterday afternoon for Calcuuta by the Punjab Mail.

Mr. Srinavasa Iyengar has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council to be a temporary Additional Judge of the Madras High Court from the 2nd November up to the 31st December, 1915, both days inclusive.

Sir E. Elliot, the British Minister in Athens, has presented to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs a silver cup awarded by the Board of Trade to Thomas Mitzis, the captain of the Greek vessel Leon, which rescued the crew of the steamer Gadsby sunk in the Channel last July.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

HEAVY SCORING IN LONDON.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

In only two matches on October 7, in the London Combination competition was the scoring close, while on the other hand four games produced 23 goals, the most prolific scoring being at New Cross, where Millwall won by the large number of 6 goals to 3 against Croydon Common, after the teams had been level at the interval. It was an exciting game in which W. Davis, the home centre-forward, played a very conspicuous part, for, in addition to scoring four goals himself, he led his fellow forwards with great cleverness. Certainly the path was also made easy for him on one or two occasions, but his third goal—the sixth of the match—was a very smart one. Obtaining possession in mid-field, he raced away at top speed, and, beating all opposition, scored in brilliant manner. He was the outstanding figure in an encounter full of exciting incidents. There were two goals from penalty kicks and a soft point came to Davis when Williamson dropped the ball midway through the second half.

Another player who deserves mention in a fairly heavy scoring match is Petty Officer A. Mitchell, but in this case it was a man who struggled hard on behalf of an eleven which was generally, all at sixes and sevens. Few games played by the Queen's Park Rangers have been so bitterly disappointing to the supporters of the Kensal Rise club, and despite Mitchell's efforts, victory went to Tottenham Hotspur by four clear goals. Singularly enough, the Hotspur team had few regular players, and thus the first victory this season of the famous North London club is all the more creditable. But I cannot think that the Rangers showed anything approaching their true form.

Brentford and Chelsea continue in winning vein and still keep a point ahead of Millwall. By virtue of superior goal average Chelsea take precedence over Brentford at the head of the table, but I have no doubt that the supporters of the West Middlesex club are quite satisfied with the progress made. Lieut. Sloley had a great deal to do with the victory of Brentford, [illegible] the hattrick, his dash being the main feature of the match. Chelsea, like Brentford won a splendid victory away from home, and a record crowd at Herne Hill saw the downfall of the Crystal Palace by 5 goals to 1. Fulham just scraped through by a solitary goal at Craven Cottage, and figures fourth in the Combination table; but though Watford had the satisfaction of defeating the Arsenal—also by the narrowest of margins—the Hertfordshire club is still dangerously near the bottom of the list, only the Queen's Park Rangers being in a worse position in the matter of points.

Only one match in the chief competitions brought double figures, this being at Old Trafford, where, in the Lancashire section of the League, Manchester United lost to Burnley by 7 goals to 3. There were eight goals at Oldham, the Athletic winning by 6—2; while in the Midland section Barnsley, on its own ground defeated Bradford by 5 goals to 2. It was a bad day for the Bradford clubs, for the City team was beaten on its own ground by Notts County; and it was an equally good day for the Nottingham clubs, for Notts Forest won well against Leeds City.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Positions of the Clubs to Oct. 9.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Chelsea	6..	4..	0..	2..	14..	5..	10
Brentford	6..	4..	0..	2..	11..	6..	10
Millwall	6..	4..	1..	1..	16..	8..	9
Fulham	6..	3..	2..	1..	14..	12..	7
Arsenal	6..	3..	3..	0..	10..	9..	6
Crystal Palace	6..	3..	3..	0..	11..	11..	6
Clapton Orient	6..	2..	3..	1..	7..	8..	5
Croydon Common	6..	2..	3..	1..	10..	13..	5
Tottenham H.	6..	1..	3..	2..	9..	11..	4
West Ham United	6..	1..	3..	2..	4..	7..	4
Watford	6..	2..	4..	0..	5..	16..	4
Queen's Park R.	6..	1..	5..	0..	6..	14..	2

THE LEAGUE.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to Oct. 9.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts
Manchester City	6..	5..	0..	1..	15..	6..	1
Oldham Athletic	6..	4..	1..	1..	15..	11..	
Stockport County	6..	3..	1..	2..	12..	5..	
Burnley	6..	3..	1..	2..	23..	12..	
Everton	6..	4..	2..	0..	18..	10..	
Liverpool	6..	2..	3..	1..	10..	7..	
Stoke	6..	2..	1..	3..	10..	9..	
Southport Central	6..	3..	3..	0..	12..	6..	
Bury	6..	2..	3..	1..	14..	18..	
Blackpool	6..	2..	3..	1..	9..	12..	
Rochdale	6..	2..	3..	1..	5..	11..	
Manchester United	6..	1..	3..	2..	13..	18..	
Bolton Wanderers	6..	0..	5..	1..	9..	25..	
Preston N.E.	6..	0..	6..	0..	4..	19..	

MIDLAND SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to Oct. 9.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts
Notts County	5..	5..	0..	0..	13..	4..	10
Leeds City	6..	4..	2..	0..	13..	10..	8
Bradford	6..	4..	2..	0..	15..	12..	8
Barnsley	6..	3..	2..	1..	14..	9..	7
Hull City	6..	3..	2..	1..	12..	10..	7
Leicester Fosse	5..	2..	1..	2..	7..	4..	6
Bradford City	5..	3..	2..	0..	11..	7..	6
Notts Forest	5..	2..	2..	1..	10..	10..	5
Huddersfield Town	5..	2..	2..	1..	8..	10..	5
Sheffield United	6..	2..	3..	1..	13..	14..	5
Lincoln City	6..	2..	3..	1..	14..	16..	4
Grimsby Town	6..	1..	3..	2..	8..	15..	2
Derby County	6..	0..	4..	2..	8..	15..	
Sheffield Wednesday	5..	0..	5..	0..	7..	17..	

THE SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2 (inclusive).

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts.
Celtic	7..	7..	0..	0..	22..	2..	14
Motherwell	8..	5..	2..	1..	20..	12..	11
Rangers	5..	5..	0..	0..	16..	5..	10
Morton	8..	5..	3..	0..	21..	11..	10
Hamilton A.	8..	5..	3..	0..	17..	11..	10
Kilmarnock	8..	4..	2..	2..	14..	9..	10
Hearts	9..	4..	3..	2..	14..	14..	10
Dundee	8..	4..	3..	1..	15..	11..	9
Ayr United	8..	3..	3..	2..	15..	12..	8
St. Mirren	8..	4..	4..	0..	12..	12..	8
Hibernians	9..	2..	4..	3..	9..	13..	7
Partick Thistle	7..	2..	2..	3..	7..	11..	
Aberdeen	9..	1..	3..	5..	13..	18..	
Queen's Park	9..	3..	4..	1..	13..	23..	
Third Lanark	8..	1..	3..	4..	4..	9..	
Falkirk	8..	1..	3..	4..	6..	14..	
Clyde	8..	2..	4..	2..	7..	18..	
Airdrieonians	8..	1..	4..	3..	7..	17..	
Dumbarton	8..	1..	5..	2..	11..	24..	
Raith Rovers	8..	0..	5..	3..	8..	13..	

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 3, 1915.

AKIN TO SLAVERY.

A recent telegram from Sydney gave us the welcome news that, from interviews with them, Mr. Andrews found the Australian Ministers favourable to the Indian demand for the prohibition of indentured labour to Fiji. This we hope is the result of the new spirit of Imperial unity created by the war. And we have no doubt that the immediate effect of it will be a better understanding of the Indian point of view in the matter and that it will not be many months, as Mr. Gandhi said on Thursday, before this taint on the Indian nation will have gone and the "Indentured Indian" will be a thing of the past. The case for the abolition of the indentured system is based not on any mere parochial, but on broad human grounds. Apart from constituting a constant menace to the self-respect of India, the system cannot but excite the abhorrence of all those who do not believe that human beings are mere chattels for exploitation by capitalists. Evidence is every day accumulating which points to the conclusion that the indentured labour system must not be allowed to continue any longer. And to-day it is impossible to realize that, when in March, 1912, the late Mr. Gokhale moved a Resolution in the Imperial Council recommending that the Government of India should take the necessary steps to prohibit the recruitment of Indian labourers under a contract of indenture, whether for employment at home or in any British colony, the Resolution though supported by all non-official Indian members present, was thrown out by the official majority. Matters have since then changed for the better and there is reason to believe that the Government of Lord Hardinge are far more disposed to consider favourably the demand for the abolition of this monstrous system, which, to quote the words of Mr. Gokhale, is not only iniquitous in itself, based as it is on fraud and maintained by force, but is also so opposed to modern sentiments of humanity as to be a grave blot on the civilization of any country that tolerates it. But, as Mr. Gandhi pointed out in his lecture, in having this abominable system removed from the Indian Statute Book, there is a serious difficulty in the way of the Viceroy, however, benign and well-intentioned he may be, and that is the Report of Messrs. McNeil and Chimanlal. That Report, it cannot be too often reiterated, is the most misleading of all the bad official reports ever published. It is characterised by an intentional subordination of the essential questions involved to the search for unimportant details. The character of the Report may be judged from this concluding observation of the two Commissioners:

We are convinced that, notwithstanding our possibly disproportionate presentation of the unsatisfactory features of the existing system, a careful study of the facts elicited during our enquiry, will result in the conclusion that its advantages have far outweighed its disadvantages.

They maintain, in fact, that indentured labour should continue just as it is, if certain conditions are fulfilled. These conditions, Mr. Gadhi, who with his unique experience speaks with high authority, said are impossible of fulfilment by the very nature of the contract of labour. Besides, Mr. Gandhi very pertinently remarked, the two Commissioners have delivered themselves of this portentous pronouncement in face of the unequivocal statement of the Prime Minister of Natal that the system of indenture was a most unadvisable thing and that the sooner it was terminated the better for the indentured labourer and the employer, and, of the view of Lord Selborne, when he was High Commissioner in South Africa, that it was worse for the employer than for the employed, because it was a system perilously near to slavery. The conditions, the due observance of which, according to Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, would justify the continuance of the indenture system, are such as could only have suggested themselves to the academic minds of those who have not only had but a superficial acquaintance with the working of this system of semi-slavery, but who have also completely lost sight of the essential injustice and wrong on which it is based. Mr. Gandhi dealt at length with these points and his severe condemnation of the iniquities of the system should constitute the final and most effective word on their futility, coming as it does from a man who has not only seen the indentured Indian toil and suffer from year to year, but who has stood up for him human rights and suffered with him. Mr. Gandhi very appropriately observed that the real issue was not the suitability or otherwise of the emigrants, but that the system permitted a fraudulent method of recruitment which constitutes more than half of the evil. This method encourages a class of human harpies who prey upon the simplicity and credulity, the poverty and misfortune of their victims. The means they employ are gross mis-statements and the raising of false hopes, but for which, as the affidavit of many a returned emigrant appended to the memorial of the Márwari Association of Calcutta amply shows, not one of the hundreds of emigrants, who are every year decoyed to distant lands, would leave the shores of India. As regards the raising of the proportion of female to male emigrants, the result would be merely to accentuate the evil, by adding to the number of women who not being married to the men on the estates are forced to lead unchaste lives. Again, the regulations made ostensibly for the protection of the emigrants, are, Mr. Gandhi said, really aimed at making the employer supreme. And as long as capital is ranged against labour it is not only futile to expect the indentured labourer, who is not his own master, to free himself from his master if the latter chooses not to free him. Nor can the Protector be expected to protect him. He belongs to the very class to which the employers belong, he moves among them and it is only natural that his sympathy should be on the side of the employers. If, perchance, he allows his humanity and sense of duty to get the better of the interests of his class, the employer has an easy way of dealing with him. This is illustrated by the story which Mr. Gokhale told the Council of the conscientious Protector of Immigrants in the Straits Settlements, Mr. Hill, who stood up boldly in defence of the interests of those whom it was his duty to protect, and thereby incurred the serious displeasure of the planters.

"He found" said Mr. Gokhale, "that the mortality among the indentured population in the Straits Settlements in his time was very high, and he drew the attention of the planters to that and insisted on their carrying out strictly the terms of the Ordinances concerning the health of indentured labourers. The answer of the planters was to remove him from his office, and to appoint another in his place, even before the expiry of the time for which his appointment was made. And because he was a strong man who would not take such treatment lying down, the Colony had to pay him £2,500, being his salary for the unexpired period for which he should have held office. They paid him the full salary for the unexpired period, because they thought that that was a smaller evil to them than his being there to protect the interests of the immigrants."

THE SCAREMONGERS.

The scare press in England has been guilty of many extravagances during the past few months, but nothing has exceeded the flights of its outburst of alarmism produced by the crisis in the Balkans. The palm must be awarded to Mr. Lovat Fraser and the "Daily Mail." Mr. Fraser has for some time past contributed articles to the "Mail," from which the readers of that journal are led to suppose,—assuming that, on the contrary, they do not think for themselves,—that the Government is by its stupendous inability to grasp the reality of things fast driving the Empire on to the rocks, and pouring scorn and ridicule on all the writers on the military situation who refuse to share his pessimism. The Bulgarian enterprise has thrown him into a perfect frenzy of imaginative effort, in which he depicts the Germans marching their armies through to Constantinople, joining hands with the Turks, invading Egypt and opening the road to India. This, we are asked to believe, is the real German strategy of the war, towards which everything else has been only a preliminary chapter. In Mr. Lovat Fraser's vivid perspective of the near future, Asia Minor is as good as within Germany's reach and she will now be able to replenish her stocks of cotton and get as much copper as she wants, by working some hitherto neglected old mine in the heart of Asia Minor. The Key to the East will shortly be useless in the hands of Great Britain because Germany will be sitting on the keyhole. But let Mr. Fraser speak for himself in his own wild and whirling words:—

But what would become of the Key of the East if a victorious hostile army sat in the keyhole? It was this interesting question which speculative Germans began to ask themselves when their troops crossed the Danube the other day. The last attack on the Suez Canal was only experimental, and for an experiment it was very well done. Freed from the preoccupations of Serbia and the Dardanelles, could not a fresh army be flung against Egypt? Not, you will understand, a German Army, but a great and well-equipped Turkish Army, strengthened by Bulgarian units, stiffened with German troops, and served across Sinai by light field railways. Such seems to be the trend of German military thought.

* * * * * * * * *

But the German menace against the British Empire, however grandiose these projects may seem, does not end here. There are also the German activities in Mesopotamia and Persia, and, through agents, in India. The "Vorwärts" truly interpreted the German mind when it spoke the other day of the dreams of opening the road from Berlin to Bagdad.

When once free access is obtained from Austrian territory through Bulgaria, the road from Berlin to Bagdad will be open. It will be a long and toilsome journey, and we need not expect to see many German helmets on its later stages, but it will be open.

This is all very comic and one could afford to laugh at it, were it not for the fact that one supposes that there must be a market for this sort of thing and a considerable number of people who are ignorant enough to be taken in by it. It is to be hoped, however, that the bulk of the readers of the "Daily Mail" take it in for amusement rather than for instruction, and that they know well enough that, when Mr. Fraser tells them, —italics, in order to make their flesh creep the more,—that "The German hope to attack Egypt and to light in the Middle East a blaze that will reach India," he is,—well, let us say suffering from an attack of over-excitement. In this country we are able to look at things more calmly and with a clearer vision. We understand well enough that Germany having failed in her two main objects,—the capture of Paris and the placing of the Russian hors de combat, has plunged in the Serbian enterprise as a last desperate resort and has about as much chance of opening the road to Constantinople as she has of opening the road to Calais or Paris. The campaign in the Balkans is as yet only in the preliminary stages. Bulgaria will presently be in the position of having to resist invasion from three sides and a country in a state of seige is not exactly an easy road for the passage of either armies or munitions destined for another enterprise far beyond its borders. But the matter need not be discussed seriously and we should not have referred to it at all, if this new scare had not found a fainthearted and somewhat shamefaced echo in Bombay, under instructions, presumably, from London.

Notes of the Day.

French Labour and the War.

Of all the nations engaged in the war, the majority exhibit the psychology which could be predicted of them,—except the French who stand to-day as democracy incarnate. Even if ruin were assured to France, she would go down with democracy's colors flying, redeemed and made sure of the future by the utter devotion of her children. This indomitable spirit of hers is seen not least in the way she has tackled and solved the munition problem. M. Albert Thomas, the French Under-Secretary for Munitions, met representatives of British labour in mail week and gave them a profoundly interesting account of France's arrangements for the manufacture of munitions. The first result of mobilisation when war came was to paralyse French industries,—"everything was stopped, or nearly everything, for a few weeks." Then a great many men were brought back from the Army to the workshops, and in the workshops their efforts were even greater than in the trenches or on the battlefield. M. Thomas said:

These workmen, it could be said, had willingly sacrificed everything. From September to February they never knew a Sunday; they never knew one holiday; they did not think of it; they were at it every day. The time came when the machinery grew tired before the men. Then it was found advisable to give the men at least one day in a fortnight, or every Sunday morning, and that had been the system since. Before the war the men were by no means easy to manage. They were men used to discussion and struggle for their interests and rights.

M. Thomas was able to add the proud statement that since the war began there had not been one strike in France,—not even a twenty-four hours' strike.

A Glimpse of Ypres.

Here is a picture of the Flanders Front from an engineer who was once, says the "Manchester Guardian," a well-known London architect:—

"Ypres, through which we went, brought a more intimate meaning to the word desolation than any I ever realised. Houses spewed their contents into the street. The whole privacy of the domestic life had vanished. You looked into hundreds of houses wrecked, with everything in disorder—chests with drawers open and remnants of finery sticking out, beds sticking out from the walls at unseemly angles, chairs topsyturvy. I saw a child's doll's-house lying in the street, and a little wooden figure of the Crucifixion (which I have with me now)—innocence and beauty alike disregarded and pushed into the mire. It is curious how one's old tastes awake at the sight of beautiful things. I found myself examining bits of stone carving and ironwork in their relation not to war but to peace, and getting great pleasure from them. Curiously enough, I thought of what a certain etcher would make of this dead city. "If it was impressive in daylight, it was still more so by night. One felt as if one were moving among the shades alone. The buildings were more shapeless than ghosts and as silent. Sometimes it was pitch dark, and then it flashed into recognition as the flashlights (on the line) shone out. Then it was dark again. I was cycling, and, curiously enough, I felt more nervous of falling than of the shells. I skidded three times and came off into various depths of mud, but without hurting myself. One sometimes starts involuntarily when a large shell bursts near—at least I did (it was my first night),—but it did not affect my voice and I talked to the men as I would on a London job. Strangely enough, the whole show reminded me of the White City—the star rockets, the flashing of guns, the bursting of shells—and the men rather enjoyed it when I told them. Fortunately the "strafeing" was over when our work was finished, and we got down a long, straight road and through the city without being shrapnelled. I am going to ride over again this afternoon myself to see what I can do at night with a lot of men."

Origin of the Indo-European Race.

At the annual meeting of the Egyptian and Oriental Society, held at Manchester during mail week, Professor J. Hope Moulton, who is on a year's visit to India, delivered an interesting address on "Problems of the East and West," confining himself to the bearing of language on the question of the origin of the Indo-European race. He pointed out that while it was originally taken far granted that these people had radiated from somewhere in Central Asia, it was suggested by Latham that it was more probable that they had radiated from somewhere in Europe. During the last four or five decades, the lecturer said, divergent opinions have been expressed in support of both the theories. It was held, averred Professor Moulton, that the people who spoke Indo-European in pre-historic times came from somewhere in Europe and that the only question was where. He thought it was better to assume that they went from Europe, probably the east of Europe, though opinion was fairly divided as to whether they were from the shores of the Baltic or nearer the Black Sea. The main question was whether linguistic evidence would be the determining factor as to the identity or otherwise of a race. It cannot be the only criterion as there are evidences of strange gulfs between peoples who spoke the same languages or languages very closely akin. Ethnologics have, therefore, yet to find out the factors which influenced the linguistic grounds in the evolutionary periods of pre-historic times, which alone will account for the diversity.

Contrasts in Languages with Similar Origins.

In support of this, Professor Moulton pointed out that French and Spanish were Latin languages, but there was a great difference between Frenchmen and Spaniards. Among peoples who spoke languages in the great Germanic division, such as English and German, there was a clear marking off. Dr. Moulton called attention to the difference with which English and Germans had dealt with speech of common origin,—the German loving to string words together, the Englishman not given to compounds but more to syntax. Greek and Latin differed much in the same way.

The Late Lewis Waller.

Few romantic actors have filled a bigger place in the hearts of English playgoers than Mr. Lewis Waller whose death at the age of 55 is announced. Mr. Waller made his first appearance with Toole in 1883 and shone first in light comedy parts. He made his first hit in 1887 as Roy Carlton in "Jack in the Box," a forgotten play that had a great success in its time. During the next few years he appeared under the managements of Kate Vaughan, Messrs. Hare and Kendall and Mrs. Brown Potter. He was an extraordinary goodlooking man and on this account was chosen by W. S. Gilbert to play the part of Pygmalion in "Pygmalion and Galatea" with Julia Neilson. Though he continued to play leading parts in London and the provinces for the next twelve years it was not till he went into management on his own account that he secured that hold on the affections of the public, and especially the female part of it, that made him till his death one of the most popular and successful actors of this day. It was in such romantic plays as "The Three Musketeers" and "Monsieur Beaucaire" that he was seen at his best. His splendid powers of declamation enabled him also to shine with distinction in a certain class of part of the romantic type in Shakespearean plays, and though his Othello was not highly sucessful, his performance of Henry the Fifth has perhaps never been excelled on the English stage. His delivery of the famous address of the King to his troops on the morning of battle was one of the most splendid pieces of oratorical declamation imaginable and never failed to rouse his audiences to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Recently Mr. Waller had been rendering notable service at recruiting meetings by reciting this very appropriate patriotic speech. He married a sister of Mrs. Clement Scott and Lady Arthur, who is herself an actress of some distinction.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S DISSENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter to me dated 13th October, 1915, Sir William Wedderburn informs me that in reply to Mrs. Besant's letter to him requesting him to accept the Presidentship of the London Branch of her Home Rule League he cabled her as under:—

"Cannot undertake; writing."

In the same letter Sir William makes the following further observations which I am sure, will be recognised by all sober and thoughtful Indians in every part of the country, as not only wise and cautious but highly important to their future national welfare:—

"In writing I have explained that being Chairman of the British Committee, Indian National Congress, it is undesirable that I should be the local head of another political association, not directly affiliated to the Congress. I have also pointed out that there is a difference of opinion as regards tactics. In our Joint Note, of which I enclose spare copy, Sir Krishna and I recommend that an authoritative session should be prepared but we do not approve of public action until peace is within sight.

"Further, we feel that it will be disastrous if there is conflict among Congress supporters. Already our opponents contend that self-government is impossible in India on account of the enmity between Hindus and Mahomedans and it will strengthen their case if they can say that even the reformers cannot agree among themselves. We trust, therefore, that you will find a modus vivendi so that we may present an unbroken front."—Yours, etc.

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, Nov. 2, 1915.

* Able Seaman George Samson, V.C., of the Royal Naval Reserve, was given a public reception at Portsmouth and was entertained at lunch by a representative party of bluejackets. He is the first able seaman to win the Victoria Cross for over 50 years.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SPLENDID VICTORIES.

SIR J. FRENCH'S GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

ROUMANIA INCLINING TO THE ENTENTE.

BULGARIAN LINE THREATENED.

In a despatch dated October 15th Field-Marshal French reviews the operations dwelling principally on the British advance in the region of Loos. An account is given of the exceptionally strong positions stormed on September 25th, some of which were networks of trenches thirty feet below the ground, on which the enemy had spent months of labour. A tribute is paid to the work and efficiency of the British artillery, and the work done by the new gas detachment is accorded much praise.

An Athens telegram says that the Serbians continue to make a gallant stand against the Austro-Germans and that the Bulgarian line is threatened on both sides.

It is reported that owing to recent disclosures, Rumania is now inclined to favour the Entente.

News from Petrograd states that in spite of the large German forces on the Russian front, the enemy's position is critical. The morale of the German troops is said to be declining and there are signs of incipient mutiny.

Mr. Runciman, in an interview, refuted the ridiculous German assertion that Great Britain was nearly bankrupt, and compared Britain's methods of war finance with those of Germany, in which the latter absorbed the whole of her wealth in war loans. It was pointed out that whereas Britain was paying enormous sums to the war out of new taxation, Germany dare not increase taxation.

King George has arrived in London and stood the journey remarkably well.

The Spanish Premier denies that his Cabinet is undertaking peace negotiations on behalf of Germany.

The German newspapers are said to be openly speaking about grave discontent among the working class and anger owing to the shortage of necessaries.

In an interview Count Okuma said it was impossible for Japan to send troops owing to the lack of transport, but her arsenals were mobilised and Japan was acting as the sentinel of the Far East.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S DESPATCH.

HOW THE RECENT GREAT BATTLES WERE WON.

A COMPREHENSIVE DESPATCH.

REVIEW OF THE RECENT FIGHTING.

SIR J FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO ALL ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A despatch from Field-Marshal French dated October 15th reviews the operations since the last despatch, dwelling principally on the British advance in the region of Loos.

It says:—Nevertheless the British army were constantly engaged during the whole period in enterprises having considerable influence on the course of events. The big advance was due to the brilliancy and dash of the First and Fourth Corps.

The positions stormed on September 25th, were exceptionally strong, extending for 6,500 yards and including works of great strength and networks of trenches, some veritable caves thirty feet below the ground on which the enemy had spent months of labour.

Field-Marshal French gives the total prisoners as 57 officers and three-thousand men and 26 field-guns, forty machine-guns and three Minen-werfer were captured.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTILLERY.

Field-Marshal French adds:—That he deeply regrets the heavy casualties, but in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defence of the enemy and his powerful artillery, he does not think them excessive. He is happy to say that the proportion of slightly wounded is very large.

Field-Marshal French pays a tribute to the work of the British artillery, pointing out that the Germans had hoped that we should be unable to build up efficient artillery for the very large expansion of the army. The Germans have now good reason to know to the contrary. The efficiency of the artillery of the new armies has exceeded all expectations. The Territorial artillery has also rendered excellent services.

ASPHYXIATING GAS REPRISALS.

Field-Marshal French also praises the work of the Engineers and of the Flying Corps. He affirms that owing to the Germans' repeated use of asphyxiating gases we have been compelled to resort to similar methods. A detachment was organised for this purpose and participated in the operations on September 25th.

Although the enemy was known to be prepared for such reprisals, our gas attack had marked success and produced a demoralising effect on the opposing units.

The British detachment carried out the unfamiliar duties during the heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry. I feel confident of their ability more than to hold their own, should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

NEW LIQUID FIRE PROJECTOR.

Referring to the liquid fire attack at Hooge Field-Marshall French says:—The "Germans used a new device for propelling the flaming liquid with a strong jet. Most of the British infantry occupying trenches in front of the fire projectors were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to surprise and temporary confusion caused, than to the actual damage inflicted. These losses were brilliantly regained by the Sixth Division with small casualties and the German trenches beyond were successfully carried.

GUN INCIDENT NEAR YPRES.

A fine example of the spirit of initiative and resource in overcoming daily difficulties was afforded by an incident near Ypres. It became necessary to move a field-gun in the front line to destroy an enemy's saphead. The gun was taken over the canal embankments, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a slope of forty-five degrees and dragged over three trenches to within seventy yards of the enemy. The manoeuvre was carried out without loss.

COOPERATION WITH GENERAL JOFFRE.

The Field-Marshal speaks of his close accord and co-operation with General Joffre and constant meetings by which he was kept informed of General Joffre's views and intentions, the latter explaining the successive methods by which he hoped to attain his ultimate object. Thus after a full discussion of the military situation a decision was reached for joint action.

The Field-Marshal then gives a detailed technical account of the great battle southward of La Bassee.

VALUABLE NAVAL AID.

Field-Marshal French emphasises that all other attacks, from North Sea, where Admiral Bacon was rendering valuable assistance in bombarding Zeebrugge and Ostend, to the point where the British and French forces joined, were in the nature of subsidiary attacks, made with the object of distracting the enemy's attention. Indians took a prominent part in these subsidiary operations which were most successful; perhaps indeed they drew enemy reserves from the main attack. Flying Corps also did valuable work in blowing up railways.

NOTABLE TACTICAL POINTS.

The Field-Marshal points out that the notable tactical points on the front of the main attack were Fosse Eight: Southward of Auchy, the Hohenzollern Redoubt; the Quarries; Hulluch; Loos and Hill 70. The British were to co-operate with the Tenth French Army, but in view of the great length of the line along which the British were operating, the Guards Corps and two other divisions were held in reserve while a British cavalry corps and Indian cavalry were held in readiness to co-operate with the French cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained. The distance between the British and German trenches varied from one hundred to five hundred yards.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

The British at 6-30 in the morning advanced over open country overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops. They were successful all along the line, except just Southward of the La Bassee Canal. The Germans met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity, but their gunfire was accurate and caused considerable casualties. Field-Marshal French says the London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably and was skilfully led and the Scottish division of the new armies assaulted Loos and Hill 70.

OCCUPATION OF LOOS.

The attack was admirably delivered and in a little more than an hour Loos was occupied. The Fifteenth Division advanced so vigorously that it actually got a mile Eastward of Hill 70. Strong German reserves appeared at one in the afternoon, but we had secured a very substantial gain in Loos and the Western portion of Hill 70. One brigade on the outskirts of Hulluch made a brilliant advance although its right flank was dangerously exposed and was largely instrumental in capturing five hundred Germans who had been holding up another brigade. The Seventh Division rapidly reached the Quarries and the Twenty-sixth Brigade secured Fosse Eight. After nightfall severe fighting continued. Heavy rain had impeded operations but the German counter-attacks on our new front were repulsed with heavy losses. After that, new positions were organised, and minor readjustments made. The Guards Division had successfully attacked Hill 70 and driven the Germans from the top of the Hill, but it could not take the Redoubt on the Northern slopes.

SPLENDID SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS.

As the British line was now very extended by a salient which indented into the enemy's positions, the Ninth French Corps took over from us a portion of Hill 70 which we were holding Southward of Loos and the village of Loos itself The Germans succeeded in regaining some ground in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but they paid heavily for it. The British had been busy consolidating and strengthening the ground won and their work reflected the greatest credit. The weather was most unfavourable. The troops had to fight in rain, mud and darkness, but their spirit everywhere was magnificent. The wounded were cheerily optimistic.

COSTLY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK.

A great German counter-attack came as expected. It was delivered in the afternoon of October 8th. Some twenty-eight battalions were in the first line with larger forces in support. The Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, leaving nine thousand dead.

SPECIAL PRAISE FOR GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Field-Marshal devotes much space to the excellence of the artillery. Numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers had been added and the arrival of these reinforcements tested the capacity of the artillery as the whole had to expand to meet the requirements of the army and it maintained a high level of efficiency. A special word of praise is necessary for the Garrison Artillery for the way they accustomed themselves to the conditions in the field and the knowledge they applied to special problems of trench warfare. Indeed the whole artillery has done splendidly. The preparatory bombardment of a modern battle requiring an immense concentration of guns and enormous quantities of ammunition demands the highest skill, organisation and technique.

FRENCH ARTILLERY'S TALENT.

The French artillery in action has shown the necessary talent, while its success against the great German counter-attack on October 8th shows its capacity to concentrate fire effectively at a moment's notice. The Field-Marshal also special mentions tunnelling companies composed of mining engineers and miners which have been successfully carrying on work of offensive and defensive mining.

EXPLOITS OF FLYING CORPS.

There have been two hundred and forty combats in th air during the period covered by the despatch and in these the British have almost invariably been successful. On one occasion an officer engaged and drove off four enemy aeroplanes. On another occasion two officers engaged six German machines and disabled at least one. Another officer although his aeroplane was hit in three hundred places succeeded in carrying out his mission.

The Field-Marshal reports very favourably on the divisions of the new armies recently arrived and also on the Territorials and the new division of the Canadians.

Field-Marshal French concludes by expressing the British Army's deep admiration for the splendid French success in the battle in Champagne.

WHICH IS BANKRUPT?

BRITAIN OR GERMANY?

A FEW TRANSPARENT FACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News," Mr. Runciman refuted the ridiculous German assertion that Great Britain was nearly bankrupt. Industrial disputes, he said, had never been fewer during the last twenty years and the men have shown themselves heart and soul with the war.

Germany's artificial financial policy means nothing short of the total absorption of the whole of German wealth in war loans. Britain could have followed the same system, but she preferred straightforward methods.

BRITAIN'S FREE GOLD BASIS.

We are not obliged to prohibit the export of gold. We are prepared to meet liabilities on a free gold basis. London is still the world's free gold market. Any Englishman can convert notes into gold at the Bank of England and buy bullion without hindrance.

Bank of England notes are covered by gold to the extent of two-hundred per cent; German notes are covered by about forty-three per cent. If Germany hadn't refused to pay gold she would have come to a financial standstill long since.

"GERMANY DARE NOT INCREASE TAXATION."

Neutral countries should note that the German mark in New York was at a discount of fourteen and a half per cent. The reason why the pound sterling was at a discount of five per cent. was because we had bought more goods than there was exchange for.

Mr. Runciman concluded: British credit is built on a firm rock of profitable production. We are paying enormous sums out of new taxation towards the war. Germany dare not increase taxation.

SHORTAGE OF NECESSARIES IN GERMANY.

GRAVE DISCONTENT AMONG WORKERS

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.

The "Vorwaerts" states that a committee of the Socialist party has requested the Chancellor proptly to convene a meeting of the Reichstag as the question of supplies and the state of siege requires a speedy discussion.

This announcement follows bitter complaints in the German press of high prices. The German newspapers openly speak of grave discontent among the working class and anger owing to the shortage of necessaries.

BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Field-Marshal French in a despatch, dated the evening of the 29th October, says we heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. Otherwise, owing to wet and misty weather, artillery on both sides during the last few days has been less active.

Mining activity continues on both sides.

The returns of casualties of seven German battalions which participated in Loos fighting show that the losses averaged eighty per cent. of their strength.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

MORN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY FRENCH.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

A communiqué says: Fighting continued in the region of Tahure without any change in the respective positions except that we took more unwounded prisoners.

GERMAN ATTACK NIPPED IN THE BUD

PARIS, Nov. 2.

A communiqué says: The Germans under a violent bombardment in the region of Lombaertzyde prepared an attack which our artillery nipped in the bud.

The Germans in Champagne on the whole front between Hill 193 and Tahure and south of the village bombarded our positions while their infantry lined the trenches with ladders. Our artillery and machine guns promptly disposed of any possibility of an attack.

Nothing important occurred in the Balkans on the 30th October.

SPAIN AND GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES.

MADRID, Nov. 2.

The Premier denies that the Spanish Cabinet is undertaking peace negotiations on behalf of Germany.

SERBIANS' GALLANT STAND.

BULGARIANS SUFFER GREAT LOSSES.

LINE THREATEND ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 2.

Trustworthy advices from Salonika state that though the situation of the Serbians is serious, they continue to make a gallant stand against the Austro-Germans, while the Bulgarians are in a long line which is threatened on both sides.

The Bulgarians have called up two new classes of men owing to their great losses.

BULGARIANS FALL BACK.

MOSTLY PATROL FIGHTING.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

A communiqué says: The Bulgarians reconnoitring towards Krivolak fell back before our outposts. The Bulgarians between Rabrovo and the frontier used a large gun which produced no result. Hitherto there has been mostly patrol fighting. A violent cannonade was heard in the direction of Kupruli.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Th Viceroy's war. telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st November, says:—

The Austro-German forces are within 10 miles of Kragnivatz, the chief Serbian arsenal. The Bulgarians have reached a point 20 miles north-east of Nish and also captured the Katchinik Pass 16 miles north-west of Uskub. The Servians state that their army is defending Pirot and had to withdraw behind that town.

The Allied fleets again bombarded the Bulgarian coast on the Aegian Sea.

KING GEORGE ARRIVES IN LONDON.

STOOD JOURNEY REMARKABLY WELL.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

King George arrived in London to-day. The elaborateness of the preparations to ensure privacy of his arrival at Victoria attracted a large crowd.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by Doctors Sir Anthony Bowlby and Sir Bertrand Dawson, stood the journey remarkably well.

ARRIVAL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Press Bureau states that the King arrived at Buckingham Palace this evening. Although much fatigued by the journey His Majesty's condition was satisfactory.

FULL CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Asquith returned to London this afternoon. Afterwards the full Cabinet met.

UNITY OF THE ALLIES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

All the Foreign Ministers of the Allies replying to M. Briand's notification of his assumption of office have declared that the ties between the Allies are strengthened by the common struggle for the right and liberty of the united armies and the peoples of the allied countries which are animated by a single desire to secure victory.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN U.S.

DEATH OF THE LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The death has occurred of Ridder, editor of the "Staats Zeitung" of New York and the leader of the German propaganda in the United States.

GERMAN BOMB CONSPIRACY.

ANOTHER ARREST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

A sixth arrest has been made in the bomb comspiracy case. The man is named Bronkhorst and he is charged with conspiring to furnish the plotters with explosives.

RUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

KING INCLINED TO FAVOUR THE ENTENTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 1st November:—

The "Petit Parisien's" Rome correspondent says that following the disclosures by M. Filipesceo a sudden change has occurred in the official attitude. The King is now inclined to favour the Entente.

Bucharest papers publish an official denial of the statement that the King promised Bulgaria to maintain neutrality. It is also denied that the King is a shareholder of Krupp's.

BULGARIANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

The "Chronicle's" Rome correspondent says that the fighgting in the Timek Valley was especially sanguinary. There were hand to hand conflicts in which quarter was neither asked for nor given. Of three Bulgarian regiments fifty survive.

The Vidin barracks and hospitals are full of wounded. Some 20,000 Serbian refugees have arrived in Rumania. The bitter cold severely tried the ill-clad fugitives. The authorities and citizens are assisting them.

ENEMY'S MORALE DECLINING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

The "Times" correspondent at Petrograd in a review of the general position of the enemy on Russia's north-west front says it is deemed critical despite his huge forces.

There is increasing testimony to the decline of the enemy's morale with incipient mutiny. There have been disorders at Pnievo in consequence of which two officers and many privates were shot. The discontent was largely due to reports from Germany that the authorities were not extending sufficient help to soldiers' families.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

RIVA REPORTED TO BE EVACUATED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London November 2:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Rome correspondent states that Italian offensive has forced back the enemy everywhere. Riva, at the head of the lake Garda, has been evacuated. This, which is not mentioned in the official communiqué if accurate, marks an important step towards bringing Reverto under cross-fire.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that the enemy is reported to be evacuating Kovel.

FIGHT BETWEEN SUBMARINE AND DESTROYERS.

The "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent mentions reports of a fight between three destroyers and a submarine on the 30th October. The submarine dived and escaped.

A number of German armed trawlers have been sent out to attack submarines.

The Exchange Telegram Company's Copenhagen correspondent states that from to-day Malmos, the northern and Bredgrund lights will be unshown making night sailing through the Sound practically impossible.

STEEL HELMETS FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

Reuter's correspondent at the British head-quarters says following the example of the French we have equipped certain number of men with light steel helmets protecting them against shrapnel and bomb splinters. The helmets are very comfortable to wear. The "Central News" correspondent in northern France, referring to the operations in Champagne says, the French are employing new heavy guns that continually dominate the enemy and cause terrible havoc even in his rear defences.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ENEMY TRENCHES RUSHED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.

The communiqués still report repulse of Germans with a heavy artillery fire and fusillades.

The Germans assumed the offensive north-west of Tchartoryisk but were repulsed after furious attacks.

The Russians thereupon made a counter-attack, capturing 400 Austrians.

The Russians likewise dislodged the enemy with the bayonet from the disputed trenches west of Komanovo.

Th communiqué adds that the fierce fighting near Tarnopol is in favour of the Russians who under cover of a fog rushed the enemy trenches, capturing a village and bayonetting the majority of defenders.

GERMAN HYDROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A Russian torpedo boat brought down a German hydroplane in the Gulf of Riga capturing the aviators.

TSAR AND TSAREVITCH.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Tsar and Tsarevitch have returned to Tsarskoe Selo.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME

MR. WACHA ON THE WAR PATH.

NEGLECT OF SLUMS STRONGLY CRITICISED.

At an adjourned meeting of the City Improvement Trust the question of the Parel Road Scheme was again taken up for discussion, when Mr. D. E. Wacha who had only partly spoken at the former meeting made some trenchant remarks on the subject.

Mr. Wacha said the reasons put forward by the Chairman of the Trust for not improving the slums was that they had no funds available for that purpose. But when the Government of India gave fifty lakhs of rupees, the Trust at once hypothecated that large amount for the widening of roads. They said that in England it had been found that it was better to go bit by bit. Mr. Wacha said that resources were unavailable simply because the Trust had taken a wrong patch from the beginning. They had taken in hand this scheme and that and exhausted all their resources and come to a deadlock. They could not have done that if they had been more cautious and more careful and less ambitious. But they had never given a thought to the primary object for which the Trust had been created. The reason why their resources were locked up was, that they took up scheme after scheme for the purpose of development which materialised. The Government was at their back and the Trust did what they liked because they had not the good of the city at heart. The voice of the citizens was not heard, and they had gone from bad to worse. They now said that they had no available resources for the improvement of the slums. When the fifty lakhs of rupees came from the Governmnt of India the Turst said that they could not devote that sum for the slums. They always brought forward the example of England, whenever it suited them, but not when it did not suit them. They were told that the Bombay City Improvement Trust was established on the model of the Glasgow body, but Mr. Wacha said the Government had done nothing of the kind. In the Bombay Trust they had half-a-dozen different objects before them for the Trust to accomplish, but in Glasgow it was not so. Therefore it was not proper to compare it with the Glasgow Trust.

LIVES MUST BE CONSIDERED.

The Trust told them that the improvement of the slums was costly. Mr. Wacha admitted that it was costly, but then they had to remember that the legislature created the Trust for the improvement of the slums and for the improvement of the sanitation of the town. Every life that was lost on account of the existence of these pestilential areas was an asset lost to the city. Had they ever considered that large numbers of people were living in the slums and were dying, and their death was more costly than any sums that might and ought to have been devoted for the improvement of the slums? It was the loss of an economic asset to the city. Mr. Wacha considered that the saving of the lives of the people was the most important problem for a city. If people who lived in the slums for say forty years, could live for fifty years in improved areas was that not a great economic asset to the city? They should not look to the cost of the improvement of slums, but to the loss of human lives. They should have saved human lives, but that had not been done so far. The most important object of the Trust should have been improvement of insanitary areas, but they had not accomplished that object. On the other hand they had gone on widening this road and that. The speaker regretted that this had gone on for such a length of time, it was now time for them to take a new departure and turn to a brighter page and a cleaner one, for that matter. For the last seventeen years they had gone on in that way, and now they should take a new turn. No doubt they had improved a few areas here and there, but that was only because these schemes came in the way of the streets which they really wanted to widen. For seventeen long years the city had been crying out, and the Trust had done nothing at all. The speaker admitted that the health of the city had improved to a certain extent, but then the Municipal Corporation had spent more than 75 lakhs of rupees on sanitation and the improvement of the health of the people. Mr. Wacha said that he could give credit to nobody, either the Municipality, or its Health Officer, for the improvement in the health of the people. The credit was due to nature. They must take that great thing into consideration. And if they wanted to second the efforts of nature, they should improve the slums and the health of the people. Let the past be the past; let it be buried in oblivion. Let the Trust turn over a new page. Let them turn from the widening of the roads to the improvement of the slums. That was the first thing. Mr. Wacha said that if any independent tribunal was appointed they could have said at once that the first duty of the Trust was the improvement of the slums. The roads could stand. The Trust was killing people. That was legalised murder, continued Mr. Wacha,—he could not help saying it. They should take the more important problem in hand first. Roads could stand for ten or fifteen years.

LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The Trust said that the posterity would bless them because they were buying land *at* a cheap rate for their benefit. Mr. Wacha was not certain whether posterity would bless them or curse them, for the value of the land might depreciate. Each generation must look to its own welfare. Why should they trouble themselves with the future generations? They were killing these people in the slums because there were scores of slums unattended to so far. Was the improvement of the slums not the proper thing to do? Mr. Wacha regretted that there was less public spirit now than in 1872-73. Then they could get Government to do what they liked. They could compel the Government to give what they wanted, but now that form of public spirit was entirely killed. In these days everybody wanted a title. It was said that the influential people were only those who were after titles.

He spoke his innermost feelings, because in his heart he was convinced that the Improvement Trust had failed in its duty. The Trust was carrying everything with a high hand, simply because it had a Government majority at its back. The Government did all they wanted to do through that majority.

Mr. Wacha then criticised the different members appointed by the Government. About the military officer who was appointed by the Government, Mr. Wacha said that during the last seventeen years there had been over 28 military officers on the Board. Some had sat for seven months and the maximum was 2½ years. How could the *ex-officio* members on the Board know anything about the problems of the city? How could they know anything about the City Improvement Trust? The speaker said that only three members of the Trust knew everything about that body, and they were Sir Bhalchandra, Sir Ebrahim and himself. Take the Collector for instance, said Mr. Wacha; since the establishment of the City Improvement Trust there had been nearly twelve or thirteen Collectors of Bombay. In their case three years was the maximum and forty-two months the minimum period for which any individual member had sat on the Board Collectors came and Collectors went, like the District officers. They were birds of passage. They sat on the Board because of their *ex-officio* position. They came to day and went to-morrow. Mr. Wacha believed that these Government nominees did their duty conscientiously. No doubt they went into every case carefully as it was set before them by the Chairman. But then they did not know the history of the city and of the locality. He doubted whether the Chairman of the Improvement knew that. The experts wrote the reports and they placed them before the individual members. The reports were always of a confusing character; the Chairman always wrote his minutes in that way.

A CLEAN SLATE ASKED FOR.

Mr. Wacha said he did not want to prolong the discussion any further than was actually necessary. They must admit that the progress of the Trust had been very slow in the matter of improvements. They had on their hands nearly 35 lakhs of square yards of undeveloped area which had cost the Trust nearly two crores of rupees. Just consider, said Mr. Wacha, what these two crores would have done They could have improved a dozen pestilential areas by purchasing them and improving them sanitarily. But nothing had been done Whenever a Viceroy or a Governor came the Chairman of the Trust took them round and showed them his handiwork and then admired it.

"Let us have a clean slate," said Mr. Wacha. Let them turn over a new and bright page, then only they could do something. The widening of the roads could stand. Mr. Wacha said that no improvement could be done unless they changed the constitution of the Trust vitally. At the present time the Government put its own officers on the Board and did what it liked. He strongly advocated the improving of the constitution.

At this stage the discussion had to be adjourned as it was nearly 5-30.

The Board have resolved to name the Tardeo Flat Park as Willingdon Park.

The meeting was adjourned to 4 p.m. on Thursday next.

SANITATION AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From a telegram published in the papers yesterday (1st Nov.) it appears that Sir James Crichton-Browne, a distinguished member of the medical profession, in an address before the Conference of sanitary inspectors stated:—

When the history of the war was summed up in the future, the verdict would be that Great Britain had been saved by sanitation. We should have lost over a million men in addition to the half million reported if the rate of sickness had been the same as in the South African War....."

Seeing that the appalling sickness among British soldiers during the Boer war was due to the fact that wholesale inoculation had been practised and sanitation shamefully neglected, Sir James' remarks constitute a terrific blow to the cult of innoculation, which in the light of experience during the two wars, stands condemned and discredited while sanitation comes off triumphantly and with flying colours.

That the nostrum is steadily losing its hold over the medical profession will be realised from the following extract in a leading article which appeared in the London "Medical Times" of 7th August 1915:—

We are not surprised to learn that in the German Army Medical service doubts have arisen as to the value of anti-typhoid inoculation. There have been numerous cases of typhoid among the German troops, notwithstanding that protective inoculation is general. Even among the British and French troops, who have submitted to inoculation the regulation number of times, there have been several deaths from typhoid."

Permit me to subscribe in the words of Dr. Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.,

"INOCULATION IS BAD SANITATION."

Bombay, Nov. 2.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

"PROSECUTION STORY FALSE."

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COONOOR, Nov. 2.

In the Coonoor abduction case yesterday, Mr. Loveluck being cross-examined said:—When I asked Mrs. Newman, "have you any objection to our searching the house, as I have information that she is here," she said, "No, you can search the house if you like." After Marie had been found. Mrs. Newman said she would look after the girl and that the girl was old enough and could do as she liked. So I asked Mrs. Newman to come outside on the verandah and speak to me. I then warned her that she rendered herself liable to criminal prosecution if she was detailing the girl in any way against her will or if she was conniving at any illicit intercourse. Mrs. Newman then told the girl that she had better go. Her brother Terry Reilly was outside. Marie dressed and the brother and two sisters went off together. Next day, Ado'phine Reilly came round to see me at "Sim's Park" at 9 p.m. She brought Marie with her. They both thanked me for getting Marie away from Mrs. Newman and Marie apologised for her conduct of the previous day and told me she had not been responsible for her actions as she had been given drink and also suffered from hysteria."

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker, Mr. Loveluck further deposed that Marie's clothes were not in the bedroom. Some one went and got and fetched them into the bedroom. "I remember there was trouble about getting Marie's clothes. Some one, I think Mrs. Newman, had to go and fetch them."

Mr. Loveluck was cross-examined at length and deposed that as Violet Reilly was under the influence of Rungasamy she was examined under section 123. It was done so also because there was some possibility of Violet Reilly being gained over by Rungasamy. Violet Reilly was the only witness who was examined before a Magistrate prior to the trial. There was no criminal intention on the part of Violet Reilly, as such no case was pending against her.

N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar wanted to cross-examine Mr. Loveluck, but as the shades of night began to fall, this was adjourned.

Miss Violet Reilly was cross-examined at some length and traversed the same ground as in her previous deposition. She deposed that she was released, as one Mr. Marshall who was lately on the Madras Police, stood surety for her.

Among the spectators present in the Court were two children of Mrs. Newman, who sitting by the side of the dock, watched the proceedings.

WHY MISS VIOLET REILLY WAS RELASED.

LATER.

The further hearing of the case against A. Rangasamy and Mrs. Newman for alleged abduction was resumed this morning before Mr. J. Gray, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. E. B. Loveluck District Superintendent Police, being cross-examined by Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar, deposed that he supervised the working of this case carefully and personally attended the investigation. "I have put in 13 years' service. I have also spent more time in other cases. On the day I arrested Violet Reilly I did not take down any of her statements nor asked any one to take down any of her statements. Violet Reilly gave me a statement on the 24th September, on which she was released. I did not file Violet Reilly's statement. The statement of Violet Reilly contained certain facts regarding the case, and also contained a request for bail. The case diary was sent to the Magistrate on the 25th September. Violet Reilly's statement was not sent to the Magistrate, as it was an omission."

The witness was cross-examined at length regarding Violet Reilly's arrest. Continuing, Mr. Loveluck stated, that as there was not sufficient evidence against Violet Reilly she was released. Witness deposed that one strong point that went to support the release of Violet Reilly was that it was not human for one girl, who was kept by one, as in this case, to introduce another girl, specially when the first girl consented to marry the person. "I consulted Mr. Young, District Magistrate, before I went to oppose the bail application at the Sub-Magistrate's Court. The first time I heard that Rungasamy committed an offence on Marie Reilly was on the 25th September. I heard it after I opposed bail for the first time. I or the inspector did not reduce what I heard of the offence in writing. The first time I opposed the bail application before the Sub-Magistrate, the charges against the accused were under Sections 346 and 366, alleged abduction and wrongful confinement, but not under Section 376 (rape). On 27th September a bail-application was made for Rungaswamy at the Sessions Court. I went to Coimbatore to instruct Mr. Walker and the Public-Prosecutor. As far as I remember at the Sessions Court I did not mention about rape, but I told the Public-Prosecutor at Coimbatore that rape was committed by Rungaswamy on Marie Reilly. Latterly, when an application for bail was made at the Madras High Court, I deputed Inspector Mitchell to instruct the Public-Prosecutor."

NEED OF SEPARATING EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Witness was questioned at length whether he had received instructions from the Sessions Court to oppose bail. Witness said:—I had instructions from the District Magistrate, who also asked me to engage Mr. Walker, Solicitor. I am almost sure that in the typed instructions which I gave to Inspector Mitchell, the charge of rape was included. Before this Court there was no mention made in writing about rape before 4th October. I did not include rape, as both Marie Reilly and Adolphine Reilly wanted it to be omitted as they thought it would disgrace their family. I was aware that under law it was not justifiable to consult the District Magistrate.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar, counsel here remarked that it was on this ground that the Indian public urged the separation of judicial and executive functions.

I think it was on 28th September that rape was included in the charge sheet. I saw the District Magistrate on 25th or 28th September in regard to the charge. I consulted the District Magistrate. I was prepared to act on the District Magistrate's order. The District Magistrate's opinion of charging the accused agreed with mine and therefore the case was launched. No fresh report regarding rape before 4th October was sent to the Court."

Witness was severely examined regarding the process of sending papers relating to the case. "As a Police Officer I had a bad opinion of Rungaswamy's character. About a month or two before this case I heard of Violet Reilly's intimacy with Rungaswamy. I thought that it was very undesirable on point of morality that Violet Reilly and Rungaswamy should be on terms of intimacy. On 24th September I did not question Marie Reilly whether any offence or any attempt had been committed in regard to her by Rungaswamy. The whole evidence of Marie Reilly showed that the offence under section 366, (rape) was committed."

From the statement of Marie Reilly I gathered somebody was behind the scene. I met both the accused twice after the arrest. I had a conversation with Mrs. Newman. I gave reasonable opportunities to the accused that if they could only prove their innocence I would release them. I also brought Marie Reilly at the request of Rungaswamy and told both the accused if they could produce any letters from Marie Reilly I would release them. I did not authorise the Sub-Inspector to take any documents from the accused. The accused produced no documents before me. Rungaswamy asked Marie Reilly some questions. Marie always replied in the negative. On this I produced a letter at counsel's request. It was handed to me by the Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector said he had received the letter and pro note from the second accused. I was collecting evidence even after putting the charge sheet. I was in court all along the trial instructing the Public Prosecutor I never heard of the existence of the letters produced by the Agent of the Raja of Cochin until they were produced before the Court. Marie told me that she wrote letters from Connemara Cottage under the influence of drug.

Witness here read extracts from the police diary of the deposition of Marie Reilly. It ran as follows:—"We all went to Elkhill House in a carriage."

LETTERS TO RANGASWAMY.

Mr. Gonsalves asked for a copy of the police diary remarking that the case for the prosecution was that Marie Reilly did not leave Connemara Cottage. Continuing Mr. Gonsalves pointed out that during the examination of Marie Reilly she did not depose she had a drive but her version was that she was ill-treated.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar remarked that under section 162, Criminal Procedure Code in the name of justice the accused was entitled for a copy of the police document containing Marie Reilly's deposition.

Mr. Gonsalves asked why was the fact that Marie Reilly had a drive while she was at Connemara Cottage not elicited If this had been elicited during the trial there would be no case of wrongful confinement.

Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar pointed out other discrepancies on the statements of Marie Reilly before the Court and the Police.

Continuing witness said:—"I have asked Marie Reilly if she had written to Rungaswamy. Marie told me that she wrote two letters as "Dear Mr. Rungaswamy." There was also a suggestion in the course of his investigation Marie Reilly was also to be seduced by suits etc., at Connemara Cottage. In June I came to know of the first disappearance of Marie Reilly. I examined Violet Reilly before the District Magistrate as a witness. I did not tell Violet Reilly's case to her. Mrs. Newman was at first under police surveillance and then she was locked up. Violet Reilly was protected from intimidation from Rungaswamy's brothers and relations. A private arrangement was made to guard Violet this way.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

On the hearing being resumed after lunch Mrs. Newman waived her claim as a British-born subject.

The following is the statement of Rungaswamy:—"I am innocent. I did not commit any of the offences alleged against me. The case against me is untrue and the evidence false and unreliable."

Mrs. Newman filed the following statement:—"The story allleged by the prosecution is substantially false. It is not true, that I was in any way a party to the alleged disappearance of Marie Reilly, nor is it that the second accused Rungaswami had anything to do with her in my house or to my knowledge. The story about the rape is false and a subsequent concoction. Marie Reilly came to my house and wanted to be a boarder. She told me she had been ill-treated at home and was anxious that her brother and sisters should not know of her residence. She was afraid that if they would find her they would again beat her and ill-treat her. It is untrue I drugged Marie Reilly and gave her any drink anywhere. It is untrue I made her write to anybody. I never wrongfully or otherwise confined or concealed Marie Reilly. On the day Mr. Loveluck came Marie Reilly had taken physic and afraid of her sister probably concealed herself under the cot. I was outside. My son towards the end of August and first week of September was very ill and I had enough to attend on him. I never asked Marie Reilly to get into hysterics or create a row. I persisted for my bill of boarding of Marie Reilly. I am innocent and pray to be discharged.

Mr. S. A. Walker, Solicitor, then addressed the Court at length, discussing the evidence recorded and submitted that a "prima facie" case had been made against both the accused. He thought that there was ample evidence to frame charges of abduction against both the accused. There was also sufficient ground to charge Rungaswamy of rape and Mrs. Newman having abetted in the crime. As for the charge of wrongful confinement of Marie Reilly at Connemara Cottage there was not sufficient evidence. Counsel thought that the prosecution was to be congratulated in bringing this case to light.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League has resolved to protest against the Indian Medical "Bogus" Degrees Bill.

Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, a fourth year student of the Bangabaswi College, Calcutta, has been ordered to be interned in his own native village at Jangibari in the district of Dacca.

It is notified by the Government of Bengal that intimation has been received from the Government of East Africa that in future no passenger will be allowed to land at Protectorate ports unless provided with a passport issued by a recognised authority.

It is notified by the Government of Bengal that a restricted license has been granted under the Hostile Foreigners Order to Messrs. George Salser of Calcutta to continue to trade subject to supervision of business by the Controller of Hostile Firms.

In connection with the mysterious disappearance of currency notes of the value of Rs. 25,000 from the Mymensing Treasury further particulars which have arrived at Calcutta, show that the treasurer has been lying unconscious since the detection of the loss. His house has been kept under a strong police guard. It is reported that the Divisional Commissioner is shortly coming to Mymensingh to hold a personal enquiry.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Burma with the Inspector-General of Irrigation in India inspected the Twante Canal works against the completion of which representations have been made by two bodies. Rice millowners on the Kanoungto Creek in their memorial pointed out that the canal would divert waters from the creek leaving their twenty three miles stranded, thereby running the present enormous paddy business on the creek. This objection has been reinforced by the representation of the Rangoon Port Trust who fear a possible danger to the recently constructed river wall and thus to the business life of Rangoon, by the canal. Presumably Sir Harcourt's visit was connected with these adverse views about the canal.

The Government of Bengal has now under consideration the suggestions made by the Calcutta Trades Association requesting Government to take steps to obtain some redress to the general public in regard to the maximum rates charged by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. The Government of Bengal have published a lengthy rejoinder submitted to them by the Chairman of the Electric Corporation in this connection. Referring to the suggestion of the Trades Association regarding the fixing of rate at four annas per unit, etc., the Chairman holds that assuming that the progress of the Corporation remains normal and unaffected by the war the proposal would cost about forty thousand pounds a year which was entirely out of question.

CALCUTTA TAXI-DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

THE STRIKE CONTINUES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In connection with the strike of taxicab drivers late last evening a largely attended meeting of strikers was held in Dhurrumtollah. While the meeting was being held a taxi-cab owner was arrested by the police and locked up. As far as can be gathered there will be a general deadlock in taxis to-day. It is understood that some of the influential car owners were asked to see the Commissioner of Police, but as the movement was managed by the Taxi Cab Union, which was inaugurated about six months ago, the owners declined to approach the Commissioner of Police unless it was through the Union.

A number of owners have been asked by the Commissioner of Police to attend at Lal Bazar to-day to place their grievances before him and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

LATER.

The strike of taxi cab drivers still continues. The police authorities are trying their best to induce the drivers to resume work.

THE I. C. S. BILL.

POONA DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

The Deccan Sabha, Poona, has sent the following telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Deccan Sabha, Poona, strongly protests against I.C.S., Bill before Parliament as prejudical to Indian interests. It sadly disappoints legitimate aspirations. If war conditions necessitate departure from existing system, India would furnish better field for recruitment. Sabha suggests that at least one half of the number to be selected be recruited from among Indians either directly or from the provincial service."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

JAPAN'S MISSION.

SENTINEL OF FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 1.

In an interview with the Tokio correspondent of the "Matin," Count Okuma said it was impossible for Japan to send troops owing to lack of transport, but her arsenals were mobilised and Japan was acting as the sentinel of the Far East.

BIG EARTHQUAKE SOMEWHERE.

LOCATION SUPPOSED TO BE JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A big earthquake has been recorded. It is believed to have occurred in or near Japan.

ARIZONA ANTI-ALIEN LAW.

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY U. S SUPEREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

The United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Arizona Anti-Alien law against which several foreign Governments have protested.

Great interest has been aroused by the decision as it it believed in some quarters to foreshadow the decision of the Court of Appeal on the Californian Anti-Alien law.

A POPULAR ACTOR.

DEATH OF MR. LEWIS WALLER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Lewis Waller, the Actor.

DEATH OF SIR A W. RUCKER.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur William Rucker.

Sir Arthur William Rucker was Professor of Mathematics and Physics at York College in 1874; contested the Liberal seat for North Leeds, 1885; and the Pudsey Division (L. U.) of Yorkshire 1886. He was Professor of Physics, Royal College of Science, London, 1886-1901; Principal of the University of London 1901-1908. He was the author of several scientific publications, and in collaboration with Sir E. Thorpe, F.R.S. published a series of papers on the properties of Liquid Films.

POSSIBILITIES OF HUMOGEN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Board of Agriculture has agreed to assist experiments on a large scale with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of Humogen, otherwise bacterised peat, as a fertiliser.

Humogen was discovered by Professor Bottomley of King's College and some authorities believe that it could double the food supply.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WEDDING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

It is announced that the Wilson-Galt wedding will take place at the end of December at the residence of the bride. The ceremony will be quiet and guests will be limited to relatives.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

QUESTION OF DEVELOPMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The Secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the course of which he says:—

The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, founded seven years ago and being the first and largest chamber of commerce in this country besides being the only organisation in Russia devoted to the development of Anglo-Russian trade, feels now is the moment for making some special effort towards this end. Owing to the war there is a splendid opportunity for British and Colonial business men to increase their trade connections in this country. Russia formerly obtained very many goods from the German market. These now being closed to her she is naturally looking elsewhere for market in which to obtain fresh supplies, the greater part of which, if not the whole, could be supplied by British and Colonial houses. The British Colonies up to the present have done very little business comparatively with Russia and the majority of Colonial products which found their way to the Russian market, generally did so through the medium of a German firm. The war has radically changed these means of communication and the present antagonism towards Germany opens a way for direct Colonial commercial connections. For the successful carrying out of this object it is desirable that our Chamber should come into closer touch with Colonial Chambers and I should be very glad if you would give your co-operation in the satisfactory attainment of this end. Each month there appears a list of offers and inquiries and if you would regularly set aside a portion of your journal and print these and any other items dealing with Russo-Colonial trade that would be one way of coming into clear touch. I need hardly say that we are ready to reciprocate.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHIONS AND GOOD NEWS.

ECONOMIES FOR WINTER.

The good news from the front, together with the coming of cold weather, apparently gave a stimulus last week to the buying and wearing of new clothes, writes a correspondent to "The Times." Frieze seemed a very popular fabric, and white frieze with silver fox furs, petunia frieze with white fox, and greenish frieze with skunk looked fresh and charming beside the more generally worn *tete de negre* and beige.

It is difficult to say definitely what English women are going to wear this winter now that expenditure on clothes has become so strongly affected by the war news. Stage frocks are having a certain influence, though not as much as usual. Miss Irene Vanbrugh's velvet frock in The Big Drum, and an effective white charmeuse coat frock trimmed with skunk worn in Bric-a-Brac, the back of the coat hanging loose with a deep skunk hem, have had some obvious imitators, though the high white boats with fur tops which accompany the latter have been left severely alone. One may see a Princess frock in soft faille gathered in loose folds at the waist, buttoned up to the throat, and flaring at the skirts, with a mutton-leg sleeve, and beside it perhaps a model with meagre long sleeves, a pinched and basqued waist, and also a flaring skirt; and one is told that both are correct. Most of the blouses are of double ninon without lining and rather startling in their effect at times. The high collar that is to be seen on all the coats and dresses is not so universal on blouses.

The little feather tufts that are trimming the curly-brimmed sailor hats have been in some cases dusted with gold, and the effect when the hat is of plush or velvet is extremely good. Strange devices are appearing on some of the smartest hats—little galon ornaments, buglings, vivid red "maze" ornaments looking like red jade with tasselled ends, buckles of dull silver and mother-of-pearl, tapestry motifs, wire leaves of white net, and even an occasional beaded or otherwise eccentric bunch of fruit or flowers. Ribbon is, however, the favourite trimming of nearly all hats, and the difficulty of the milliners who are making the new inexpensive models is to get enough of it.

For the moment the high-crowned has is the most noticeable, though it has not been adopted in the most eclectric quarters. It has even appeared in a sports form of woolly fabric built up on a wicker frame, but in satin and velvet it towers over small and large heads with the minimum of brim and trimming and the maximum of height. The tapering crown and the square crown seem equally in favour. The rolling brim of the semi-picture velvet hat has a certain following, and looks well with a fur coat.

THE FIRST FUR COATS.

With the sharp days of last week the first fur coats made their appearance in London, and the best dressed women were allowing not a sign of a skirt to appear under them, only the high cloth boot. The fur coat, so far, is in natural musquash, and most women show a distinct leaning towards the inexpensive in fur as being more in the spirit of the times. The cost of fur edgings is likely to make a heavy hole in limited dress allowances. However, fur from discarded muffs and stoles can be utilized so cleverly that the deep collar and skirt edging may often be made up from one's own wardrobe.

The general feeling at present is for neutral-shaded furs, and only those who already had sables in use are wearing them. The disadvantage of many dark furs is that they wear brown, and this is specially noticeable with skunk. Red foxes dyed black are giving trouble this year on account of the dye problem. Bear, which is very wide and consequently cuts cheap, has reappeared and several "huddled" scarves of it are to be seen. The new method of dressing furs makes the skins so flexible that ordinarily stiff furs have acquired a new quality. White coats and skirts are being a good deal worn with dark furs and are really both smart and economical wear. They sound cold-looking, but in serge with pleated full skirt and smart short sacque coat are very attractive and last much longer than might be thought.

The return of the petticoat has become possible, and even desirable, with the shorter skirt, though, having got rid of this encumbrance, English women have been extremely reluctant to adopt it again. As a kind of ballast, however, to the very full skirt, the accordeon-pleated taffeta petticoat has received a grudging welcome for day wear, and billowy petal flounces in ninon or chiffon mounted on a hip yoke of taffeta for wear with the tulle or crepe-georgette restaurant gown.

Boots with satin or brocade uppers, and ofcours also the light cloth uppers, are very generally worn, although they have advanced considerably in price even within the last month. Many of the boot shops report an abnormal rush of repairs and resolings of the "clump" variety, and inquiries as to the best way of keeping the patent vamps from breaking. These inquiries come from women who before the war never dreamt of having anything resolved or mended.

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MADAME VANDERVELDE.

Reproduced from "The Tatler"

Wife of the Belgian Minister of State, who during mail week made her appearance at the Coliseum, reciting "Le Carillon", to the music of Sir Edward Elgar, who conducted the orchestra. She devoted her salary to the fund for the benefit of Belgian refugees.

MISS FAY COMPTON.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

An exceptionally clever young actress who scored an immense success in "The only girl" at the Apollo Theatre.

IN BLACK TULLE.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

A much-frilled evening frock carried out in black tulle, with crossed bands of tailless ermine on the corsage, and bunches of roses, made of dull-silver tissue with black centres, at the waist and on the skirt.

MADAME VEDRA.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

Who has been acting the leading lady with Mr. Weedon Grossman at the Palladium."

THE NEW HATS.

The new high hats with the new short skirts may look well, but they much more easily look common. In particular the high black hat, trimmed with the Italian cock's plumes and the large buckle in front, is something of a pitfall. Generally speaking, it suits the small face with closely done hair. Any suspicion of fluffed hair immediately looks vulgar. Generally speaking, the tall hat is best worn Assyrian fashion—that is, without a brim, or else on the old stove-pipe pattern with an absolutely straight brim, not more than an inch wide.

There is also the tall hat of the kind worn by the Scarlet Pimpernel, its straightness broken somewhat by putting into folds the stuff of which it is composed. With these folds round the crown the hat needs no further trimming than perhaps a rosette of the same material. Apart from the really tall hat there are "semi-between" varieties, which, a good deal higher than has been the ordinary sailor, take for all trimming flat flowers plastered on to the crown.

A rather pretty hat can be made as follows by the amateur milliner. It suits dark hair particularly well. Buy about half a yard of material, such as duvteen—it should be very soft and flat in tone—of old gold colour. Cut some stiffish muslin to fit round the head and to be about two and a half inches high. The bottom edge of this muslin—which forms the wall of the hat—should be slightly larger than the top edge from which the crown starts. Cover this with the duvteen, taking care to turn the edges over carefully. Cut a flat circular piece of the stiff muslin about an inch wide to fit on to the wall of the hat. If it be machined all over it will turn up slightly like a French sailor. Cover this also quite flatly with the duvteen, notching the edges to turn up and join the crown. Now fit in, quite loosely, a soft crown, but let it spring from slightly below—say a quarter of an inch—the wall of the hat, instead of directly from the top. It then has the appearance of being softly tucked into the crown. A band of dark blue ribbon, embroidered with woolwork and tied in a flat stiff bow behind, makes a very distinctive little hat.—"Manchester Guardian."

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C-6

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

THE INVALID'S TRAY.

Much interest centres, in many households, in the invalid's tray, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Where a trained nurse is not in charge the inexperienced guardian of the sick-room is sometimes at a loss to know how to provide dainty fare when prices have to be carefully taken into account. The supply sent in should always be small; in some cases it has to be frequent. Even a glass of hot milk or a cup of broth should appear rigidly at the specified hour. Neat accompaniments, such as a variety in biscuits, even a new way of cutting toast snippets, or the substitution of pulled bread for these, do a little towards attracting the attention of a despondent patient. In no case so much as in convalescence does the eye assist in digestion, for food eaten with appetite yields much more nourishment than that which is partaken of without relish and indifferently. Small trays, perfect appointments, nice silver and glass, fruit prettily arranged, all contribute to the welfare of the sick. Particularly do home comforts and home nicety appeal to the men who have roughed it in the trenches.

If some of the recipes provided by Mr. C. Herman Senn appear a trifle expensive at the first glance, it is well to remember that portions must be small. Half a dozen oysters, a whiting, an egg, and a little cream will suffice for two sick men. A pheasant may be divided into portions, and each cooked separately, so that it yields a dainty roast, a saute, a salmi, game soup, and a delicate sauce. A pot roast is done by cutting the breast and wing portions, which can be cooked in different ways, including a roast done in grease-proof paper. Chickens are similarly treated and the white flesh of a young rabbit is akin to chicken. Food should never be reheated, so it is well to divide portions before cooking. Then, if economy must be considered, stock can be seasoned with a halfpennyworth of vegetables, but these good and wholesome adjuncts should not be omitted except by doctor's orders. Varied but not wasteful is quite a good motto for the sickroom cook. Beef-tea or mutton-broth forms an excellent stimulant. The meat can be made into just a base of mince, on which a poached egg is laid, or it may be turned into a good luncheon dish for the rest of the household. The puree, so often ordered, can be made of game scraps or of giblets, which cost comparatively little. The meat must be scraped, pounded, and cooked with stock.

WHITING WITH OYSTERS.

Skin and fillet a medium-sized whiting, fold over each fillet, and place them on a previously buttered small fireproof baking-dish or else a soup plate. Open six oysters, remove the beards, and put the oysters neatly round the whiting fillets. Season sparingly with salt and very little white pepper, and pour over the strained liquor from the oysters. Mix the yolk of an egg with two or three tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, add a tiny pinch of salt, and pour over the fish. Cover the plate or dish with a piece of white buttered paper, and place it carefully into a moderately heated oven. Allow it to cook from 10 to 15 minutes, according to the thickness of the fish fillets; care must be taken not to allow the fish to bake quickly, as this is apt to render it indigestible. Just before serving remove the paper and sprinkle over a few drops of lemon juice and a little finely-chopped parsley on top of the dish.

FISH AND RICE PIE.

Wash, drain, and cook in plenty of fast boiling and slightly salted water 4oz. of rice; when done, drain the rice and keep hot. Take off the skin and remove the bones from about ½lb. of cooked white fish, then flake it finely. Melt in a saucepan 1 oz. of butter, put in the fish and the rice, mix well, and stir over the fire until thoroughly hot. Beat up an egg and add half a gill of milk, season it with salt and pepper, add it to the fish and rice, and mix thoroughly. Have ready a well-buttered pie-dish or other fire proof baking-dish, pour in the prepared mixture, and bake for about half an hour in a moderately heated over. Serve plain, or, if liked, with anchovy sauce. Note.—The same mixture may be put into a well-greased pudding basin and steamed or boiled for about an hour, then turned out on to a hot dish or plate, with melted butter or anchovy sauce poured round or over the pudding.

GRILLED FILLETS OF PHEASANT.

Remove the breasts from a young pheasant (known as fillets), season each lightly with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour, then brush over with oiled butter. Place the fillets on a gridiron, and cook i.e., grill over a clear fire, for about 10 minutes, turning the pieces occasionally, and basting with a little more butter if found necessary. Place the cooked fillets on a hot plate or small dish, put a tiny piece of fresh butter on top of each fillet, sprinkle over a few drops of liquefied meat glaze, garnish with a few sprigs of fresh parsley, and serve hot.

CHICKEN PARCE.

Remove the breast and wing portions of a small, tender chicken, take off the skin from each, and shred the meat finely. Soak 2oz. of pearl barley in cold water for about half an hour, pour off the water, and put the barley into a saucepan with the shredded chicken and half a pint of white stock or water. Season to taste with salt, boil up slowly, and remove the scum, then cook very gently for about three-quarters of an hour, stirring occasionally. Take up the cooked chicken meat and pound it in a mortar, then pass it through a fine sieve. Strain the liquor left in the saucepan, add this to the chicken puree, then re-heat carefully, and season further if required. The puree is then ready to serve. Note.—Veal, rabbit, or pheasant can be prepared in the same way.

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FASHIONS IN HANDWRITING.

There is nothing that varies more with generations than does handwriting, or that is more indicative of their character. Even the popular novelist of a given period takes it into account, and in one generation writes of "her delicate Italian hand," in another of "her fine dashing hand," while to-day women are inclined to cultivate the scholarly type of handwriting—neat, small, and frequently illegible. In each case the style is chiefly what counts, and the legibility is a matter of smaller moment.

In point of fact, it is gradually being realised that if children are eventually to write well they have to be well taught. The High School movement was inclined to cast off the strokes and pothooks of their forbears and to assume that writing came naturally, and that if only children were set to write hard, all would be well. Hence the many bad letters which are being written today by people who long since should have known better.

To-day, it is again realised that, almost equally with personal appearance handwriting is of the greatest importance. So great is this realisation that in some cases affectations are taught in the way of manuscript hands, flourishes, and so forth. Handwriting, of course, develops very much as the writer herself develops—that is, if it is subject to good drilling, it will probably have a certain amount of character. Abroad at least two kinds of handwriting are taught children, sometimes more—upright, slanting and occasionally decorative writing. So much is not perhaps necessary, but it is no bad thing—even with older people—to turn occasionally to a copybook of purely formal writing. It has the same effect upon ordinary handwriting as have scales and exercises upon a pianoforter performance.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Howard, Engineers.
Captain E. Cruikshanks, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain R. O. Logan, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain U. N. Treble, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain J. L. Marsh, York and Lancasters.
Captain A. R. Orr, Scots Guards.
Captain E. F. Penn, Grenadiers.
Captain S. G. Taylor, Coldstreams.
Captain H. L. Watts, Essex.
Captain R. A. Wilson, Artillery.
Lieutenant. W. O. Darling, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant H. T. Grindley, Engineers.
Lieutenant. N. G. Lechmere, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant C. W. Shelly, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant. A. P. Melliss, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieutenant. D. J. Mullaly, Artillery.
Lieutenant. E. C. Robertson, Londons.
Lieutenant. E. G. Tucker, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant. H. Alexander, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant. Honourable I. A. Charteris, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant. H. A. Barrow, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. K. E. Gardiner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. W. W. Smith, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. C. W. Hartopp, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant. R. Lee, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant. C. G. Robinson, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant. E. T. Smith, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant. E. A. Winch, West Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major. F. J. Roberts, West Surreys.
Major S. B. Stotherd, Suffolks.
Captain J. W. McCulloch, Border Regiment.
Lieutent. C. H. Bearblock, Essex.
Lieutenant. H. S. Duggan, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant. R. M. O'Dwyer, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant. D. C. Smith, Suffolks
Second-Lieutent. E. Taylor, West Ridings.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Captain A. V. Newton, Somerset L. I.
Lieutenant. H. A. Williams, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant A. T. Tallentire, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant. C. G. Lewes, Essex.
Lieutenant. C. J. Pickering, West Ridings.
Major T. T. Behrens, Engineers.
Captain D. H. Blake, Bedfords.
Captain C. M. Dowling, Grenadiers.
Captain C. H. Greville, Grenadiers.
Captain Lord Hamilton Temple-Blackwood, Grenadiers.
Captain O. Wakeman, Grenadiers.
Captain D. E. Estill, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain A. B. Foott, Medicals.
Captain H. G. Money, Middlesex.
Captain H. A. Ryott, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain N. U. Sievers, Essex.
Captain G. G. Walkden, Artillery.
Captain A. A. Walton, Sherwoods.
Captain R. M. Williams, York and Lancasters.
Captain G. J. Worthington, North Staffords.
Lieutenant. the Honourable A. M. Bertie, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant. C. R. Brown, Essex.
Lieutenant. S. Henderson, Essex.
Lieutenant. E. S. Clarke, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant. R. E. Warde, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant. G. F. Hirst, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant. F. C. St. Aubyn, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant. R. P. LeP. Trench, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant. A. E. Kemble, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant. P. H. Keys, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant. D. M. Morland, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant. T. M. Penny, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant. J. R. Wilson, Engineers.
Lieutenant. D. McLaren, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant. W. Vanse, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant. E. N. Marshall, West Ridings.
Lieutenant. D. H. Wallace, Camerons.
Lieutenant. C. W. Winterbotham, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant. N. J. Wrang, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant. A. C. Allan, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant. D. Baker, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant. R. B. Dunlop, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant. H. Billings, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant. G. T. Ellwood, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant. T. C. Chassall, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant. P. Hinckley, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant. F. C. Warner, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant. L. L. Bright Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant. D. M. Greig, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant. E. G. Butcher, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant. A. H. Capper, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant. D. A. Cassells, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant. M. R. Clift, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant. W. A. Fox-Pitt, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieutenant. D. Gardiner, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant. N. Geldard, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant. F. A. Innes, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant. L. G. Kettlewell, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. W. J. MacCombie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant. J. McFarlane, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. P. G. Mackie, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant. C. L. Moriarty, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant. T. H. Massy-Beresford, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant. E. E. Neilson, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant. C. A. Rose Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant. V. L. Uzielli, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant. C. T. Sauerbeck, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant. M. A. Steward, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant. J. F. Wallace, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant. F. J. Walters, Essex.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Captain C. R. Yates, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. K. Dodds, Londons.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant H. G. Mitchell, Scottish Borderers.
Captain C. Middleton, West Kents.
Captain G. G. Purves, Scots Fusiliers.

KILLED AT DARDANELLES.

Major W. J. Anderson, Reserve of Officers attached 9th Manchesters.
Lieutenant R. Orkney, Argylls.

DIED OF WOUNDS AT DARDANELLES.

Captain A. Graham, Medicals, attached 7th Essex.

DIED AT DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant H. P. Churchill, Engineers.

WOUNDED AT DARDANELLES.

Captain W. H. Murray, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. S. Black, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Griffiths, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. P. Hickey, East Yorks.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" VIEW.

With the passing of the Bill to establish a Hindu University at Benares the Government of India has taken a remarkable step in educational policy, observes the "Manchester Guardian." It is certainly curious that, while in Europe universities are being destroyed or depleted of their students, in India one new university project after another should be receiving the sanction of the supreme Government. In this, however, India is only following precedent; for it was in the midst of the terrors of the Mutiny that the first universities, in the three presidency cities, were founded by Lord Canning. Lord Hardinge's term has been in this respect more noteworthy than that of any predecessor in the Viceroyalty. The East Bengal University at Dacca is well on the way; that of Behar and Orissa at Patna is being formulated, and one for the Central Provinces at Nagpur is under discussion. These institutions, however, will follow in the main the established model. The Benares University is to be a wholly new experiment, for it is to be religious and denominational.

The story of the scheme makes a singular chapter in the contemporary history of India. Some eight years ago the leaders of the Mahometan community began with great vigour to raise funds for a Moslem university at Aligarh, where is the most famous modern college of the British-Islamic world. This stimulated the Hindus to a similar effort, but both schemes were checked when the Government of India announced that no denominational university could be granted a charter except under severe restrictions. This, of course, was inevitable, for the Government in India is committed to fixed and unalterable neutrality in matters of religion. The Hindu University Committee was prepared to compromise, and its scheme has gone through the Legislature, but the Moslems, who had made great headway in the early stages, have steadily declined to accept the measure and kind of control upon which the Government insists. As a consequence the first denominational university in the country will be established in the metropolis of Brahmanic learning. Its governing body will be Hindu, and the teaching of Hindu religion is obligatory. It is to be a teaching and residential institution, with faculties of theology and Oriental studies, and its degrees are to be counted as equivalent in value to those of the Government universities. Apart from the religious basis, the most important new privilege is that its students, instead of coming entirely from the surrounding territory, will be drawn from the whole of India. The Hindu University, however, is not to be permitted to prescribe its own matriculation tests: its students must conform to the standard of the Government institutions. Large funds have been subscribed to the University by the princes, the nobility, and the professional classes, and it is clear that the project responds to a public demand. Its development will be watched with the keenest interest.

MURDERER CAUGHT AFTER 13 YEARS,

SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Tudball and Justice Pramadacharan Banerjee have disposed of an appeal preferred on behalf of Dambar Singh, who was convicted of the murder of one Rup Narain, a Zamindar's agent, and was sentenced to death. The murder took place somewhere in August 1902. Since then the accused had been hiding and had been visiting religious places. Three ther persns who took part in the murder were sentenced to transportation for life in 1902. Their Lordships altered the sentence to one of transportation for life.

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Madrid.

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With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

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The Perils of Pauline

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Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

In the preceding chapter Pauline overhears Mlle de Longeon, an international spy, plotting to secure the plans of a new torpedo which Ensign Summers, of the United States Navy, has invented. Pauline does not know however, that the conspirators have decided to order Summers' valet, also a spy, to sink the submarine which the ensign commands, after stealing and forwarding the coveted plans. Pauline decides to go down in the submarine with Summers to foil the theft. Her miraculous rescue by being blown through the torpedo tube was told last Sunday.

(Continued from Tuesday.)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

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IN Balthazar's band, which had failed so often to do away with Pauline Marvin, there was, nevertheless, one man who had attracted the particular interest of Raymond Owen.

This man was Louis Wrentz. Physically powerful and mentally brutal, he had always been one to oppose Balthazar's delays.

Six months before Owen would have shuddered at the thought of employing this ruffian. Then his great aim was to be rid of Pauline by the most indirect and secret means. But of late the growing hostility of Harry and the increasing danger of exposure at the hands of some disgruntled aide made the Secretary willing to take chances; made him want a lieutenant who could be trusted to strike boldly. Owen sent for Wrentz.

The man appeared at the Marvin house in the guise of a servant seeking employment. Ostensibly to show him where his quarters would be, Owen took him to a room in the loft of the garage.

"Wrentz, I want you to take charge of my work hereafter," said the Secretary.

"You mean the work of"——

Owen raised his hand in caution. "The work of conducting a certain person to a far country."

"But Balthazar?" questioned Wrentz.

"I am through with Balthazar. He has done nothing but procrastinate. All his plans have failed—because it was to his profit that they should fail."

"I will do the work quickly. What is your present plan?"

"A very simple one, but one that must be very shrewdly handled. It will mean that you and some of your friends will have to make a trip to Philadelphia. Where shall I be able to call you within a day or two?"

"At Stroob's lodging house, in Avenue B."

"Very well. Be prepared to act on short notice."

"I'll stick close to the place, sir."

"And, Wrentz, understand that you are also to act firmly. No Balthazar tactics. I am through being tricked."

"I'm sure I never failed you, sir," said Wrentz, with an aggrieved air.

Owen smiled. "True, but temptation occasionally leads even the most honest of men astray," he said, sarcastically. They left the loft, and to the minds of the other employes of the place the new applicant had not been engaged, for Wrentz hastened away.

Pauline and Harry were playing chess in the library. As she checkmated him for the third time he arose in mock disgust.

"They say chess is a perfect mental test. I wonder who is the brains of this family now?" taunted Pauline.

"There is a difference between brains and hare-brains. You know, I lost because I had that Chicago thing on my mind."

"Oh, isn't that settled yet?" she asked, with sudden seriousness.

"No; I'm expecting to be called up any minute with a message that will send me out there."

"Oh, Harry! That's terrible! When you go to Chicago you never get back for a whole week."

"If you like me so much, why don't you marry me and go with me on all my trips?"

"Conceited!" she began, but her face fell again as the telephone bell sounded. Harry answered it, and after a few rapid questions turned to Pauline with a despairing grimace.

"That's what it is," he said; "I go tomorrow."

They were glooming over the news when Owen entered.

"Owen, Harry must go to Chicago tomorrow. Isn't it dreadful?"

"I am very sorry," said the Secretary, blandly. "But I presume it will not be for long."

"No," said Harry, curtly.

Owen passed on into the morning room and thence, by the back way, up to his own room, where he sat down at his typewriter.

This is Miss Pearl White, of the Famous Pathe Players, as she appears in one of the scenes of the Great Photo-Play, "The Perils of Pauline."

He took from a drawer a sheet of paper bearing this letter head.

CARSON & BROWN,
Publishers.
9, Weston Place,
Philadelphia.

With a grim smile, Owen placed the paper in the machine and wrote this letter:

Miss Pauline Marvin,
New York.

Dear Madam:

After reading your marine story, published in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," we have decided you are just the person to write a new serial we have in mind.

Would you be interested to call on us at your earliest opportunity?

Yours very truly,
J. R. CARSON.

JRC/CM.

The Secretary's face was evilly alight as he folded the letter, sealed, addressed and stamped it. He enclosed the stamped envelope in a larger one, which he addressed to a friend in Philadelphia, with instructions to post the enclosure in that city.

He did not trust the mailing of the double missive to a servant, but, putting on his motor togs, prepared to ride to Westbury.

On his way to the garage he passed Pauline in the hall.

"Well, he's got a reprieve; he's going to stay with us one more day," she cried, happily.

For the flash of an instant something twinged at the cold heart of the Secretary. The bright beauty of Pauline, her happiness, her love so sweetly lavished upon her foster-brother struck home to his depraved mind the first realization of something missing—and never to be achieved—in his grim existence. Perhaps for the moment Raymond Owen had a dim understanding of the value of innocence.

But Pauline had passed by, and he moved on to where his motorcycle was waiting for him. He mounted and rode away on his simple but murderous errand.

Pauline stood on the veranda bidding Harry goodby. His motor car was at the steps.

"I hate to go, Polly, but I must," he said. "I hate to leave you with that—Secretary."

"Harry, please don't start again on that. You know I don't agree with you, and—and—I don't want to quarrel with you when you are going away."

"Very well," he said, embracing her, "but don't get into any of your scrapes while I am away. Remember, it's a long way to Chicago."

"And Tipperary," she laughed. "Goodby darling boy, and run home the minute you can."

"I will. Goodby."

He kissed her and stepped briskly to the machine. In a moment he was away.

Pauline had turned dejectedly back toward the house, when the sound of steps on the walk drew her attention. It was the postman.

"I'll take them," she said, extending her hand for the letters.

She ran over the addresses swiftly and stopped, with a look of interest, at one which bore the corner mark of a publishing concern in Philadelphia. Pauline had never heard of the firm of Carson and Brown, but in her enthusiasm of young authorship, the very name "publisher" was magical. She opened the letter hastily and read—what Raymond Owen had written on his typewriter two days before.

For a moment she stood spellbound with happiness. The seeming realization of her dreams was at hand. Publishers were calling for her work instead of sending it back when she imposed it on them. Her triumph stunned her.

But soon Raymond Owen, in the library, was forced to pretend astonishment as Pauline, with a glad cry and waving the treasured letter, rushed toward him.

"It's happened!"she sang, gayly. "I am discovered."

"You are what, Miss Pauline?"

"Don't you understand? Can't you SEE?"

"Not exactly, while you slant that letter above your head like a reprieve for a doomed man."

"Well, read it," she consented. She leaned breathlessly over his shoulder as he read the familiar lines. He turned with an air of smiling, but serious, enthusiasm.

"Miss Pauline, it IS splendid!" he exclaimed. "I congratulate you from my heart—although I was always sure that you would be successful with your writing."

"Yes, you encouraged me to get new experiences, while Harry always opposed me," she said. "But, oh, I wish Harry was here to see this."

"Shall you go to Philadelphia?" inquired Owen.

"Indeed I shall—and instantly."

"Is it so urgent as that?"

"Of course. They might change their minds any moment and get some one else to write the story. Will you see what train I can take this evening, Owen, while I run and pack a few things?"

"With pleasure—but don't you think I ought to accompany you?"

"To Philadelphia? Nonsense. It's just like crossing the street. Please, Owen, don't YOU begin to worry about every little thing I do."

"Very well," he laughed, but as he stepped to the little rack of time tables near the door through which she was flitting, his eyes followed her with anything but laughter in them.

He selected a Pennsylvania table, and scanned the train list swiftly. Then he took up the telephone and called a number.

"Hello, Wrentz?"

"Yes," came the answer.

"This is Owen. It worked. She is going Be at the Pennsylvania station with your men to-night."

"Right, sir."

"And, Wretnz, if the plan I gave you this morning fails, I leave it to you to invent a new one. You understand? I don't want any return this time."

"I will attend to everything, sir."

"Good-bye and good luck."

"Good-bye Mr. Owen," said Wrentz hanging up the receiver in the dingy back room of the lodging house where he and his well-paid companions had remained like prisoners since Owen first gave instructions to his new aide.

"Well, the wait's over, boys," said the leader. "Now for the work. A pleasant little trip in a soft-cushion car that makes up into beds; then a little trap for a lady and—$200 more for each of you."

The three men with him grinned and grunted their satisfaction. They were fairly well dressed now, Wrentz himself presenting an almost impressive appearance in spite of his watery eyes and bulbous features.

As he left the lodging house at the head of his band he carried a suit case and a bag. Before Owen had helped Pauline into her car and bade her good-bye the ruffians were on watch in the railroad station.

As Pauline, in simple travelling costume tripped to the gate, she was followed quickly by four men, three of whom seemed nervously anxious to crowd through without presenting their tickets.

Once inside, the fourth man, Wrentz, turned upon his companions with an oath. "You fools, there's no need to hurry. Do you want to make a show of yourselves? Didn't Mr. Owen telephone her Pullman number, and haven't we got berths in the same car?"

Pauline was standing in the aisle, the porter stowing her baggage into her drawing room when the men entered the car. She noted them with curiosity. There was nothing very sinister about them, but they were so obviously out of place—all except the heavy set man with the bloated jowls—that they drew attention where they least intended to do so.

Next moment, she had forgotten about them, and, sleepless with happiness, but dreaming many dreams, had lain down in her lighted berth to read.

What she read was her own story in the Cosmopolitan which she had not read less than twenty times before. But now, in the light of the magic it had wrought, she was bent on studying every word—to absorb the power of her own genius, so to speak—in order that "her publishers" should not be disappointed in the fortcoming novel.

She fell asleep at last, and it was daylight when she awoke. The train was in the station. Vexed with herself for permitting sleep to delay for even a few minutes the most important mission of her life, she dressed hastily and hurried off.

She did not observe that one of the four men who had aroused her curiosity the evening before had been even a later tarrier on the car, nor that he walked behind her as she left, nor that he was joined by the three others in the taxi-cab which followed hers.

When she left the cab at one of the fashionable hotels, only one of the strangers followed her. This was Wrentz. The others were driven away in the cab.

Wrentz was at Pauline's elbow when she registered. As she followed the bell boy through the lobby, he stepped to the desk, and, noting the number of Pauline's room—No. 22—he signed his name under hers with a flourish.

"By the way," he said easily to the clerk, "is that pet room of mine vacant—the one I had last year—No. 24?"

The clerk smiled. "I'll see," he said. "I had forgotten it was your pet room. I can't remember everybody."

"Oh, I was just here for a few days," said Wrentz. "I remember you."

"Yes, sir; twenty-four is yours," said the clerk. "Front."

Wrentz stopped at the cigar counter to make a purchase. He did not wish to follow Pauline so closely that she might know he had taken the room next to hers.

The cigars that he bought were enjoyed half an hour later by three callers. They were the gentlemen who had accompanied Mr. Wrentz from New York.

So great was Pauline's eagerness to complete her fascinating errand that she waited only long enough to change her dress and do her hair before setting out to call on Messrs. Carson and Brown. As she left her room, she heard men's low voices in the one adjoining and noticed that the door was ajar, but no thought of suspicion came to her.

She was considerably provoked by the ignorance of the hotel clerk, who not only did not know the publishing house of Carson and Brown, but could not even direct her to Weston Place.

"Well, I think it's true—Philadelphia IS slow," Pauline said to herself.

But the clerk was most courteous. He called the head porter and taxi-cab manager. The latter had an idea.

"I don't think it's Weston Place, but there's a Weston Street down in—well, it's not a very good section of the city, miss. I wouldn't want to"——

"Never mind. In New York all our best publishing houses are perfect barns. You may call a taxi-cab."

"Yes, miss."

"Publishing house in Weston Street—whew! But she doesn't LOOK crazy," he instructed one of his chauffeurs. "I don't know what the game is, but it's a good jog."

Pauline's spirits revived as the cab whisked her through the big business streets, newly a-bustle with their morning life. She had a sense of pity for the workers hastening to their uninspiring toil. How few of them had ever received even a letter from a publisher! How few had known the thrill of successful authorship!

A few moments after Pauline's departure Louis Wrentz and his companions set to work.

Two of the men left the room and sauntered to opposite ends of the hall. They lingered there, on watch. Wrentz and the other bandit stepped out briskly and each with a screwdriver in his hand began unfastening the number-plates over the doors of Rooms 22 and 24.

A low cough sounded down the corridor and they quickly desisted from their task and retired to their room while a maid passed by.

In a moment they were out again. Wrentz passed the number plate of 24 to his assistant, who handed back the plate of 22. The numbers were refastened on the wrong doors. The watchers were called back.

"Now," said Wrentz," "it is only a matter of waiting."

Pauline's cab passed out of the central city into the region of factories.

"This looks like the section where the print shops are in New York," she said confidently to herself.

But the driver kept on into streets of dingy, ancient houses—streets crowded with unkempt children and lined with push-carts. He turned to Pauline.

"Are you sure you got the right address of them publishers, miss? The next street is Weston and it don't look very promisin'."

She drew the letter from her handbag and showed it to him.

"Well, that's the queerest thing I know," he said, sincerely amazed by the letterhead which Owen had had printed. "I've been drivin' cabs—horse and taxi—for twenty years, and I never heard of no such people or no such place."

"Well, at least go around the corner and see. Perhaps it is a new firm that isn't listed as yet," said Pauline.

The driver swung the cab into a street even more bleak and bedraggled, architecturally and humanly, than the one they had just traversed. He stopped and got out. Pauline followed him. A blear-eyed man, slouching on a stoop, looked up in faint curiosity as she addressed him.

"There ain't no No. 9 Weston street," he answered. "It usta be over there (he pointed across the street), but it's burnt down."

Pauline's face fell. "Well, this is certainly stupid," she exclaimed. "Of course it isn't Weston street; it's Weston place, as the letter says."

"But my 'City Guide' ain't got no such place in it, miss," answered the chauffeur.

"Well, I will go back to the hotel," she said dejectedly.

She was on the verge of tears as she left the elevator and started for her room. She had looked through all the directories and street guides and knew at last that she had been the victim of a cruel hoax. All her futile joy and pride of yesterday had turned to humiliation and grief. She wanted to be alone—and have a good cry.

She was puzzled for a moment as she drew her key from her handbag and glanced at the numbers on the doors. She had been almost sure that No. 22 was the left-hand door, but she had been in such excitement that she could not trust any of her impressions. She started to place the key in the lock of the right-hand door.

Like a flash it opened inward and two pairs of mighty hands gripped her. Her cry was stifled by a hand over her mouth. She was dragged into the room.

(To be Continued.)

This story will be shown in pictures on 6th November.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by Pathe.
The Villainous Owen lays another Plot for Pauline.

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CAUTION ☞ In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitation as obtain the *Original & Genuine* ROSKOPF watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like "Ruskope," "Roskope," "Rosope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

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